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UN PLAN TO IMPROVE ROAD TRANSPORT REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Sep 83 p 7

[Text]

LONDON — The accompanying map shows the network of arterial roads which the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) hopes will transform the continent.

The first phase of the project, approved in 1977, ends this year. It will cost R9 600 million, of which R7 600 million has already been secured.

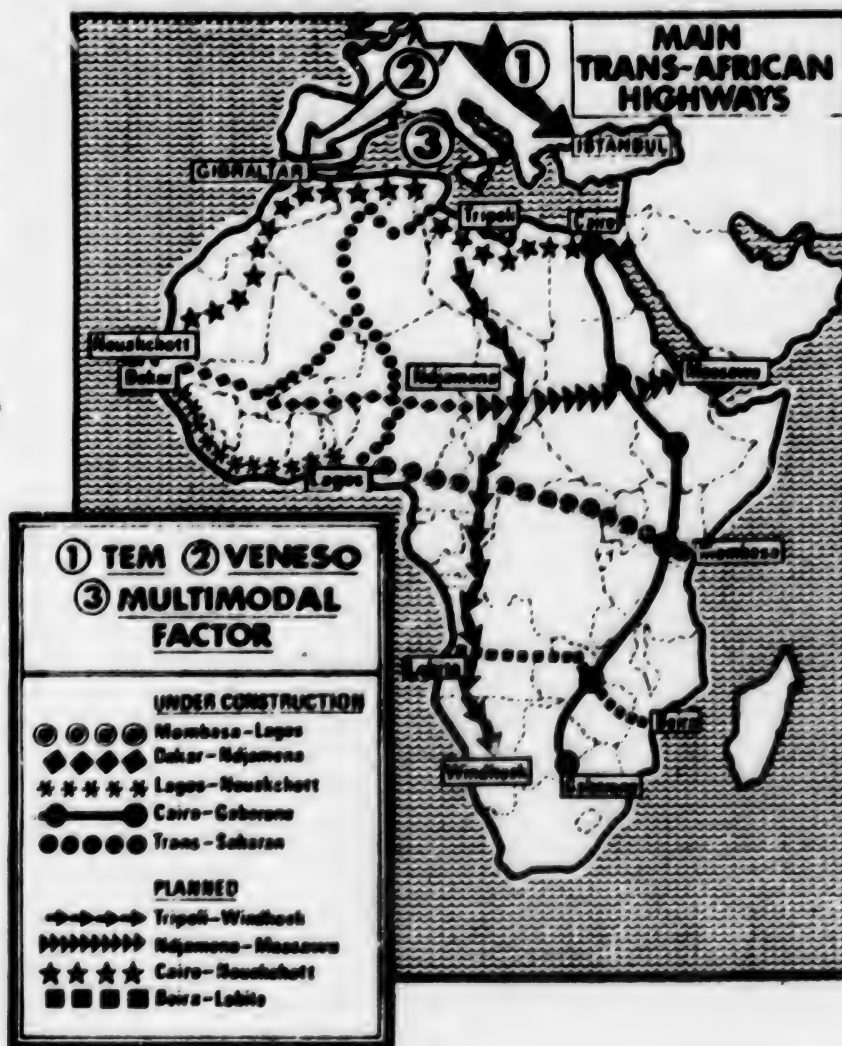
The second phase, from 1984 to 1988, will cost R36 500 million.

Among the many problems being encountered by the ECA is the need to import almost all the equipment and experts to build the highways.

Progress has been reported on the five highways under construction. European observers, however, are sceptical of some of the advances claimed.

The UN reported last year that the African highways network was improving slowly, though it faced many problems.

These include initiating the type of development and maintenance of networks most suited to the present and future needs



of different national economies, the difficulty of obtaining adequate funds for construction and maintenance programmes, technical complexities, continuing poor organisation and insufficient trained manpower and unco-ordinated road research. Reliable statistical data on African roads is scarce.

Of the proposed trans-African highways four link into the Mediterranean network and so pose implications for other African regions and for Europe.

A main aim of the fixed-link at the Strait of Gibraltar is to join road and possibly rail networks of Europe and Africa and, by the resulting facility for long-haul carriage of goods, to boost development of Africa's trade and transport network.

The two European inter-regional highway network links to the Mediterranean are Tem and the Veneso route.

Tem will serve south-eastern Europe by improving the infrastructure of participating countries, create a link between Europe and Western Asia and provide new access to Mediterranean ports.

Veneso (the Voie Europeenne Nord-Est-Sud-Ouest), is the economic concept of a north-east/south-west Europe continental development route to be served by a highway from Helsinki to the Strait of Gibraltar.

It would become a nodal point in the movement of trade to Africa by way of south-west Europe and the western Mediterranean.

CSO: 3400/1950

REPORT BY HOSTAGE OF UNITA CONCLUDED

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 28 Aug 83 pp 37-41

[Article by Mario de Oliveira/Joaquin Vieira: "Report of a UNITA Hostage, Chapter 4: How We Met With Savimbi and Were Released"; for first three chapters of the report see JPRS 84405, 26 September 1983, No 2850 of this series, pp 1-25]

[Text] Mario de Oliveira, a Portuguese abducted by UNITA last March, made a 1,500-kilometer journey into the heart of the Angolan jungle, where he was received by the chief of the rebels. His account of the odyssey (written by a reporter from EXPRESSO) concludes with that crucial meeting in this final episode.

The bombing that we had been anxiously listening to ended, without having forced us to leave our dugout in the forest. In mid-afternoon, they came to tell us that the alert had been stopped and the departure postponed.

Although our guards had already warned us about asking indiscreet questions, we found out from implications and more or less camouflaged conversations that eight of the Czechs abducted with us had passed through the UNITA base where we had been previously. We inferred that the battle might have had something to do with that.

The next day, a major informed us that the rebel forces had brought down a MIG fighter plane and two helicopters during the artillery battle. Whether true or not, we heard the same news there on the radio a short time later. The destruction of the aircraft was claimed in a communique from UNITA.

We were not in very bad straits insofar as information was concerned. One of our companions had been allowed to bring a transistor from Alto Catumbela, to which we owed several broadcasts in Portuguese every day: first, the official broadcast from Angola; and, later, France Inter, the Voice of America, South African radio, the Voice of Germany and BBC. Sometimes we even picked up Portugal. Through our only means of communication with the world, we followed the international repercussions that our situation was gradually causing.

The lethargy was beginning to get on our nerves. Instead of advancing toward the so greatly desired main base, we were rotting in the jungle. There was but little water for washing. The bath was far away, and was allowed only

once. Our bodies began to serve as feed for the lice. Soldiers heavily armed with RPG-7 weapons did not remove their gaze from above us. The food was rejected, or swallowed with effort and sacrifice.

Until Tito and I (the most active ones) tried to put an end to this state of affairs. We went to the second lieutenant, who used to take a walk around there occasionally, and raised a racket. He explained that we were surrounded by MPLA forces: all the routes for egress were occupied by large enemy contingents along several battlefronts. We could only leave when there were minimal safety conditions.

We became quiet. But, the next day, since they served only corn meal without anything else, I could not contain myself, and I exploded with anger at the "logistics" officer. I threatened to grab a weapon and begin firing in every direction. Mafalda wept behind me, saying that they would imprison me. The confusion that was created must have attracted some notice at the command, because in the meantime a major appeared, whom we immediately asked to hear our complaints. He agreed to receive the "oldest ones."

We See Helicopter Wreckage

He was the same officer who had told us the results of the battle. He was under 30 years of age, and I was surprised at his cultural training. One feature set him apart: He wore long braids, which hung from under a broad-brimmed hat. He commented again on the complicated military situation, but promised to discuss our conditions with his superiors.

It seems to have brought results: The next morning, we were to leave the shelter. Before that, however, they provided us with salt, two scoops of tea for each family, sufficient to prepare a potful of rice with macunde beans (similar to black beans, but smaller), which served as an "extra," and provisions for a trip that had been announced for a long time. It was the last day of April.

In the clear part of the forest, we were surrounded by heavy vehicles spreading out in all directions. They told us that "the final offensive of the Soviets" had taken place there. Up ahead, we encountered the wreckage of two downed helicopters, one still with all its parts, and the other quite incomplete, because of the use of recovered parts by UNITA members. They explained that these aircraft had been brought down recently. Could they have been the ones whose destruction they had claimed a few days earlier? They confined themselves to adding that, farther away, there were the remains of another helicopter and, on the mountain top, those of a MIG.

That night, we could hardly close our eyes: the rebels were having one of their many periods of euphoria, and decided to go on a binge all night.

We Make a 20-Hour March

The lack of sleep hurt us because the next day (1 May) we went on a journey that lasted nearly 20 hours. It was a crucial part of the route, they told us.

They warned us that we would have to move at high speed when we reached the vicinity of the road: exactly 40 minutes before and 40 minutes after. To make that crossing, the prisoners formed one line and the carriers another one parallel to ours. Two more rows of soldiers protected us on both sides. It was night when we crossed a long, old road; but, despite that, I managed to count, propped up on the road, 18 FAPLA trucks totally destroyed by fire.

We were halfway along the road when everything lit up as if it were daytime. Two illuminating flares had been fired on the column, one on each side. I feared the worst. But, while those anxious seconds spent in fetters lasted, not a single sound was heard, except that of our hurried steps. Who could those who set off the flares be? Could they have been the MPLA forces or the Cubans, wanting to show us that they were following all our movements? We would never know.

What I do know is that the incident did not impress the rebels, who continued to insist on a speedy march. Besides, they were guarding the site of our journey along the road so well that any enemy initiative would have been difficult. It must have been the part of the trip during which I saw the most troops in operation: hundreds of soldiers moving constantly in all directions.

Far behind the road, I discovered countless tracks of heavy vehicles left on the ground. I again feared a confrontation, and all the more so because there had been battles on the site a short time earlier. Nevertheless, our guides remained unperturbed, even daring to turn on electric flashlights in the more difficult parts of the jungle path.

After another half hour of walking the railroad appeared. While crossing it, one of our companions fell and hurt his back. But there was no time for stopping. After giving him an injection, the UNITA members continued on, carrying him on their backs.

It was after the railroad that we began to weaken. Who could withstand so many hours of fast walking accompanied by constant tension? But we had to continue, constantly continue.

We Receive Precious Goods

Dawn disclosed to us vast grain plantations: corn, massango and massambala. The sun was scorching, but the minimal speed limit had ended. Here, we found the first water holes: small open wells in the fine, black soil, where the water emerges within arm's reach. In fact, the rivers were becoming less numerous, and this became our source of supply for the vital liquid. The UNITA soldiers, who have a camel's stamina (they drank nothing except at the bases, even on long, extremely hot journeys), warned us against drinking water on an empty stomach: it caused diarrhea. But the urge to quench our thirst was irrepressible.

The next day, after crossing another long water-course, we saw two mules carrying loads, something unique to our eyes in that area. They were carrying precious goods: cans of cold cuts, corned beef, peas, salt, condensed

milk, sugar, soap, instant coffee and crackers. In comparison with our previous diet, it might be said that the new food was a real treat.

It was at this point that they began to lure us with cars: It would not be long before we could enjoy motorized transportation, they told us. The prospect of stopping the long marches encouraged us to walk faster.

At the end of one of those intervals, we heard more radio broadcasts via France Inter. A French reporter was with UNITA, obtaining statements from Savimbi; he spoke with the Czechs, and made a point of our situation.

According to the reporter, the Czechs did not seem to have a real notion of their state of captivity; they were making constant demands. Jonas Savimbi said that, at the outset, there was no intention of incarcerating them at Alto Catumbela; but, since UNITA had to be cautious about a possible enemy counter-attack, the Czechs were taken as protection. And now, there has been profit from the operation: According to the rebel leader, the prisoners from the East are to be exchanged for seven British mercenaries jailed in Luanda; and the Czechoslovak woman doctor will be released in exchange for a French surgeon jailed in Afghanistan. As for the Portuguese (us), no prior conditions have been set for repatriation: Savimbi stressed that UNITA had no quarrel with our country. We breathed a long sigh of relief.

The Column Is Scattered and Lost

The next phase (which we were told would be the last walk) consisted of a climb that was not very steep, but constant, constantly over fine sand. The features of the terrain broke up the column: Each one went at his own pace, and chose his own path. I ended up alone, lost, and found some of my companions attached to a group of soldiers, also disoriented. When I arrived at the base, I did not see Mafalda and the child, but fatigue prevented me from searching for them. I fell asleep in a corner. Eventually, they too became lost, and did not arrive until several hours after us.

This was the "main logistical base." We saw storage places filled with tableware, weapons, ready-made clothing and other goods.

Upon leaving, a few days later, we were certain, in advance, of meeting with motorized vehicles on the other side of a nearby river. In fact, we had heard the night before the roar of engines and movement of loads on the opposite shore.

They were two decrepit, dented trucks, without side boards. But to us, any means of transportation would be an excellent substitute for the exhausting marches. We jumped on the back, seating ourselves any way on top of the baggage. It would not have been any worse on top of rocks, but there was one basic difference: we were moving. And we could at all times note the skill of the drivers, engaged in gymkhana amid the brush.

The vast troop escorts had disappeared. Now, only two or three soliders were leading us. When the vehicles appeared, the carriers also remained behind.

For this reason, our group was greatly reduced. The terrain acquired one feature that became constant: long patches of forest extended over an endless ocean of savannah. Invariably, the trails ran along the edge of the jungle, marking the border between the two types of vegetation.

We Give a Ride to Young Recruits

Upon leaving a base with its ground completely dug up (only the roofs jugged out on the surface, a fact which was explained to us by the intense cold of the night, which we had occasion to experience), we met dozens of young recruits who asked us for a ride. We took them to a military base of incalculable size. During the trip, the youths did not stop singing: they seemed to be well motivated for confronting military service and, inevitably, war.

We could not enter the barracks, but our presence at the entrance attracted countless soldiers, who examined us like attractions at a fair. We heard unpleasant comments, such as: "But, after all, they are all fat. The trip didn't hurt them so much." Of course, we did not have the same opinion; although in the past few days we had recovered slightly.

Inside the base, everything seemed to be in motion: men and trucks.

To take us across another water-course, they unpacked a Suzuki motorcycle, not yet used, and put it on a pneumatic boat. We would now benefit from almost luxurious facilities. During the crossing, I encountered a reinforced concrete bridge about 500 meters to our left.

On the other shore, we continued to receive "princely" food: cans of juice, preserved meat and various fruits, plus crackers, condensed milk, etc. The cracker boxes indicated their South African origin. The chopped meat was French. But, for all the rest, the UNITA members were careful to remove the labels and throw them into a fire. The cans had only a self-sticking band, the color of which disclosed the contents. Before long, we learned to associate red with guava paste, blue with peaches, yellow with pears; or, quite simply, the type of packaging with the respective product.

However, we were curious; we wanted to know what the mysterious papers that disappeared in the flames said. We secretly picked up some labels carried by the wind, and discovered in all of them their bilingual feature: printed in English and Afrikaans, they revealed their South African origin. This was the first clear sign disclosing to us the "Boer" support for UNITA.

We Are Bothered by the Tree Branches

The vehicle was also another luxury: a new Mercedes truck, with sides, a metal body and a right-hand steering wheel, manufactured or assembled by the South Africans.

When we had been traveling for a short time, I discovered, left on the ground, a marker over 1 meter high with the number 1883 printed on it. A few hours later, I saw the very same symbol, with No 1882; and No 1881 came later, when we had covered the same distance. Could they be border markers? Now, looking

at the map, I think not. Could they have been the boundaries of some public hunting reservation? It is more likely. Furthermore, a few hours later we discovered a group of footprints of wild animals.

It was at this point that we began to be bothered by the tree branches (almost entirely thorny) against which the vehicle was brushing. One of my companions had his blanket ripped from one end to the other. Farther on, another one was hit in the chest by a branch which made him jump out of the truck: the sand prevented any unpleasant consequences. On a certain occasion, one of our more inquisitive colleagues decided to cover a stretch on foot, tied to the body of the truck, so as to be able to see the view. Upon our arrival, we found his face covered with scratches. When a bough struck my brow, this time more in front, a red mark began to cover the entire field of vision of my right eye, increasingly. I thought that I was blind on that side. However, my sight was saved: A thorn had pierced a blood vessel in the eyelid area causing a slight gush of blood, and the shadow that I saw spreading, in a frightening manner, had been nothing but the blood running over the lens of my glasses.

I Was Scared by an Elephant

Night was falling, and to our right the moon was reflected in the river. It would have been romantic under different circumstances, but not for 60 people crowded on the back of a single truck, trying in vain to sleep on top of canned goods. We met another vehicle in front of us. But the transfer of some of us did not improve matters: it was a mechanical service car, so that the back of it was dirty with oil and tire rubber. Since the driver must never have seen a better road, he made a freeway out of the trail, disregarding holes, branches and roots of trees: a good method for making "cocktails," but not for carrying people, including pregnant women. In the morning, when we stopped to eat, we still had the poise to complain to the captain accompanying us.

It was already growing dark when we parked at an abandoned base. We had been traveling 26 hours, with only a few stops. During the 4 days that we remained there, always sleeping out in the open, we met with another type of occupant of the region: the animals. We had already encountered an elephant. In the area (we were told), a white man made his living exclusively from capturing hippopotamuses. Now, an anteater was showing up at the camp, seeking sweets. Two cobras were caught. At night, we heard the roaring of a lion (although they assured us that they were only on the other side of a river running alongside of us). Another morning, as I was in the distance peacefully satisfying a bodily necessity, I heard a sudden roar of an elephant behind me. I did not have the courage to look for the pachyderm by sight, but I heard it leave running, pulling up the vegetation in its path. As for me, I did the same (with less violence, of course), in the direction of the camp. That night, our main concern was to keep the fires always stoked.

The Trip Becomes a Safari

As a likely reaction to the salt and sugar (which we had stopped eating for a long time), many of my companions started showing up with their faces and limbs swollen. It all disappeared after proper treatment.

Once, the UNITA members dared to disclose to us the name of a water-course: we were on the right bank of the Cuito River, they said. Its waters were crystal clear. We washed clothes and bathed in it, but at all times protected against wild animals by a weapon.

After crossing the Cuito, we boarded a Ural military truck of Soviet make, presumably captured from MPLA. It was a large-sized vehicle, with a back section on wheels, with four tires. We took off again in a large group.

Our trip became a safari, but the hunters accompanying us were not good shots. They failed to hit any specimens of a huge flock of wild fowl that we encountered, not even when they took flight, heavy and awkward. They also missed all the gazelles that we met. However, that seemed fated to be a lucky day for them: a huge palanca, still warm, fatally wounded by an expert shot, was lying at the side of the trail. Struck by some other hunter, it had gone to that site to die, offering itself freely to our beaming (albeit humiliated) thwarted shooters.

The palanca could not be taken from the area secretly: To our surprise, a checkpoint suddenly appeared at a parting of paths, and at its facilities, equipped with electric power, there were agents, wearing blue uniforms, and white hats and holster straps, with swagger sticks and a UNITA insignia. It was only then that we discovered that the rebels had created their own traffic police, who also seemed to be responsible for the protection and perservation of the animal species. Motorists could not proceed without declaring their animals, explaining how they were hunted and displaying the respective permit. It was strange, on the part of those at war.

We Are Free of Danger

Immediately afterward, we entered a base the size of a town. All the houses were equipped with electric light (I still remember the green fluorescent lamp outside one of them). In the distance, one could hear the work being done on what was to be a generator. Various vehicles were moving in all directions.

We were now free of danger, they informed us. This was Licua, one of UNITA's main bases (but still not the base that was our goal). It was located in a safe area, where there had never been battles with MPLA and certainly (they emphasized) there never would be. The enemy (they explained later) was undergoing so much economic difficulty that it could not afford to waste fuel to allow its aircraft to search this region; a region which even the Portuguese had christened with the name of "land at the end of the world."

They asked us not to stray too far from our houses, because we would run the risk of being lost. Two patrol policemen (with uniforms different from those of the previous ones) kept constant surveillance over the district in which we stayed for several days.

The base remains in feverish activity 24 hours a day. One night, I counted 14 trucks with platforms joined, driving in a line along our street. One

observed "unimogs," tank trucks, Berliets, Urals and dump trucks, among other vehicles.

One also heard noise from offices: Ready-made clothing was being made, and work was being done on metal and metal machinery. A siren methodically announced the time for the personnel to arrive and leave, always giving 15 minutes' notice beforehand.

Goods were distributed to us in large quantities: clothing, shoes, soap, thread, razor blades (but not the respective appliances), toothpaste, tableware and an oil lamp. I even received tobacco in dry leaves, already heat-treated. We enjoyed the meat from the palanca picked up along the way.

I Am Interrogated by a Lieutenant-Colonel

One afternoon, a young soldier came looking for me. I thought again of the "hour of judgment," expecting that I would certainly be worse off because of the trouble I had made along the journey. They took me to a lieutenant-colonel whom they called Joao Baptista, whose orderly brought two beach chairs. They opened the chairs and the officer asked to speak with me. Upon being seated, I felt calmer, although still apprehensive. He began by asking me about my activity at the factory, the managerial positions, the MPLA affiliation, the role of the Cubans at Alto Catumbela and what I thought about them. Then we talked for hours about my options for nationality, political positions, views on the international situation (specifically, on the African continent) and opinions regarding UNITA's activity and the future of Angola. He asked me why I wanted to be repatriated, when I had lived in that country for so many years. "Look," I said, "I have lost all my possessions; I feel completely defeated; I have to begin my life over again in a different place, somehow."

I returned to the house when it was already night-time. Everyone looked at me in suspense, waiting for me to tell them what had happened. Before we took off the next day, the other men in the group were subjected to the same questioning.

We Cook on an Old Aircraft Reactor

At the next base, a captain ordered us to stop the homestyle cooking. In order to ration, we were to prepare a collective mess; except for the pregnant women who, owing to their condition, were entitled to ask for anything that their appetites craved and that was available.

We formed a management committee, to which I was elected, with the assignment of seeing to the quality control of the food. The kitchen equipment was rotated. Complete meals were served for breakfast, lunch and dinner. We were provided with a pot made from an aircraft reactor, with a bottom of aluminum taken from a helicopter. When it was time to eat, the dining companions were summoned by the clatter of pots.

Along a nearby trail there was a constant passage of military vehicles with double steering-wheels (we learned that an auto-instruction center was located in the vicinity). The sound of blasts indicated to us that our own base was a camp for instruction in mines and explosives.

A lieutenant colonel held the very same dialog with me that I had already had with his colleague, Joao Baptista. Despite all that organization, UNITA still seemed capable of some mistakes.

For the first time, we heard the laugh of a hyena. They warned us against lions and alligators. But we were not cautioned about the ones that would become our worst enemies: the scorpions. One day, a girl in the group was bitten on the foot by one of those poisonous arachnoids. The cries of the poor youngster brought people running to cut the injured child and suck out the poisoned blood. Meanwhile, the scorpion was caught, killed and burned; and from its own remains, as local tradition dictates, a remedy against the bites was prepared. But, in fact, the victim was not at rest until a nurse had given her the pertinent antidote.

Popular beliefs came up again in connection with scorpions. While we were waiting for transportation to start another phase late at night one of those insects reached Mafalda. When the alert was sounded, everyone arose. Someone took the initiative to attack the animal with fire, despite the warning that the smell of the dead scorpion would attract others to the same location. Superstition or not, the fact is that, during the next 4 hours (that many, because of the delay in the vehicles), we killed another four or five scorpions. We had to go on foot, marking time, with the children on our backs. I think that I can claim that this was the coldest night of our journey: I can even admit that the temperature dropped to the negative degrees.

We Finally Reach the Main Base

We left at midnight. It was already day when we saw in front of us a huge cloud of dust accompanied by a heavy, muffled sound. A line of vehicles, we thought. But, when we approached, we encountered a herd of hundreds of buffalo traveling from one forest to another. They went by about 50 meters from the truck, making the earth shake and causing a deafening roar. We were surprised when, from the forest they had entered, another identical herd emerged in the opposite direction: they were exchanging places with perfect synchronization.

After riding for several hours, we entered the large base at Jamba, announced in advance by a sign. This was (we then learned) the main base which was our goal. Finally! Did this mean that Jonas Savimbi was waiting to meet with us? That we were about to be released? As we advanced, going by enormous houses with walls made of vegetation with balconies, and metal posts supporting electric cables, in several directions, and a parade ground the size of a football field, our expectations were heightened.

We reached an area the main gate of which was guarded by police: a prisoners' camp, we inferred. We were not deceived: As soon as we walked down and began filing along the main street, three whites with beards and long hair beckoned to us effusively, speaking with a Brazilian accent. They had been in UNITA custody for several months: one had been removed from the Tari camp in Huambo Province, to which MPLA was sending some of its political prisoners (the camp was attacked by the rebels, who had brought with them all those being held who voluntarily agreed to depart with the movement). The others had been captured in an ambush near the farm that they managed. They were awaiting repatriation to their country: Brazil.

Tito Learns of His Mother's Death

As soon as we realized who constituted the area's population, a great hope grew among us: Would we find some friends and acquaintances of ours there? We knew that the column of Czechs (which included the families of Toni, Nuno and other companions from Alto Catumbela) had undergone a long delay in comparison with ours. But the residents abducted from the Lomaum dam 2 months before we were should have arrived a long time ago. Among them were Tito's own parents, whose features he was now anxiously attempting to identify among the prisoners who had come to witness our arrival.

In fact, it was not long before we discerned our companion's father in the distance. Although we had been ordered to head for a jango and not to break up the column, Tito could not resist, and ran to embrace the man. However, it was not a pleasant sight: a few seconds later, Tito burst into cries of despair. We immediately sensed what had happened, and we later confirmed it: our colleague's mother had died at one of the transition bases some months earlier, a victim of intestinal fever. The shock of the news had repercussions on the entire column.

Later, UNITA officials gave Tito an explanation. During the journey, when they said that his father was sending him greetings by radio, this was a disguised way of informing him that his mother was no longer living; but they did not want to hit him suddenly with the new mother, not wishing her to demoralize and weaken him while he was still in the middle of the trip.

We Are Separated From the Angolan Companions

During the week that we remained there, no news reached us either regarding a meeting with the UNITA leader or concerning our release. We confined ourselves to eating (this time, we did not have to cook; they served us the meals at the house, with special soups for the children), and talking with the other prisoners. Moreover, we broke the rule that had existed before our arrival, which banned contacts among inmates from different groups. We met with the people brought from the "reeducation" camp in Tari, our former neighbors from Lomaum, the Brazilians and an Angolan religious (who sang sacred hymns every night).

We perceived close to us the bustle of a nearby military instruction camp (they told us that 3,000 recruits were being trained there); every day, we heard the chorus of responses to the orders, and the bugle calls (just the same as those of the Portuguese Army); and, at times, the measured sound of the Kalashnikovs and the booming of guns. The movement of vehicles was intense.

They summoned the men individually to the jango, to fill out a questionnaire and a prisoner registration card, the same for Angolans and foreigners, with the difference that the former did not sign. Later, they interrogated the women and the children over 5 years of age: Did they want to leave Angola or not? Did they belong to MPLA? How did they view the politico-military situation in the country?

When we thought that the travel between bases had finally ended, they came to notify us of another change of position. Our entire group (together with the Brazilians, those from Tari and those from Lomaum) was transported to a base 5 hours distant from that of Jamba. When we got off the truck, they ordered the Angolan families to remain; we were to be separated. I never met Tito or the other companions again. As for our group, it was reduced to 10 members.

Apathy Comes Over Us

It was certainly not here that we would meet with Jonas Savimbi; in comparison with the previous one, the new base represented an enormous downgrading. It was like suddenly moving from a four-star hotel to an unrated boarding house. The houses, with quite a distance between them, were built of cane. It would be easier to avoid a flood with a screen than the intense early morning cold with those walls. The air penetrated the gaps between the canes, eliminating any difference in temperature with the outside. We stopped having the variety of food, and began eating rice twice a day, 7 days a week. We could not make contact with the other groups of prisoners. The soap, towels and clothing that they had promised us were lacking. The tobacco and coffee had been used up. The radio had been taken away by the Angolans. Apathy came over us.

"So where is the organization that UNITA demonstrated back there?" I protested one day to a captain, without results. Later, a major appeared, and I decided to be more forceful. I explained to him that I had never felt like a prisoner along the journey, but that there it was impossible for me to ignore that status. It seemed rather that the leaders had forgotten our existence. He promised to discuss the matter with his superiors.

At least we moved to slightly better houses, and they ended the isolation among prisoners.

It was about this time that the new occupants arrived. First, a Cuban named Adolfo, who had been abducted in Humago; UNITA accused him of being a member of the military, which he denied. Besides, other than the daily greetings, it was more difficult to extract a word from him than to put an elephant on a pin. Later, many soldiers came to gather wood and cane with a great deal of bustling; they were building new huts about 100 meters from ours. We guessed that the

Czechs were arriving, something that we noticed during a night of intense movement of vehicles. But there was an immediate ban on any contact between us and them.

I Meet Secretly With a Czech

I was anxious for information brought by the Czechs. I put a burlap bag on my head, pretending to be a firewood carrier, and went with Mafalda to the woods. I repeated the process every afternoon for a week, approaching the Czechs' area a little more each time. Finally, one of them recognized me. We met near a burned tree, exchanging embraces and information, while Mafalda watched the surrounding area at a distance.

I found out that one of the Czechs, named Jaroslav, had died during the trip, as a result of a diabetes attack. Many of them were ill, unable to adjust to the food in particular. The wife of our friend Nuno was also sick, after having caught infectious rheumatism. Of Toni's family, only the youngest child, still an infant, had problems, showing signs of malnutrition. They had remained in Jamba, and would not be located near us.

We started holding daily meetings, in mid-afternoon, on that site or near some elephant bones a little farther away. At the same time, our female companions kept watch, each at her station. We were always ready to assume our disguise as firewood gatherers.

One day, I received an unexpected visit. Major Jaka Jamba, whom I knew as a former minister in the Angolan transition government in 1975, showed up at the camp, accompanied by several officers, and headed directly for my house. While the others remained outside, I agreed to exchange remarks with him. He asked me for my opinion of the way in which we had been treated, and after hearing the response, asked me whether I would mind making statements to a foreign journalist who had appeared around there wanting to find out about our situation. I expressed agreement (although no one ever came to interview me). My visitor also met with the Cuban, and then disappeared.

The supplies improved; juice, coffee, milk and thermos bottles to hold water, as well as cigars, appeared. We received good quality clothing and (something rare in the region), toilet paper.

On Sundays we played highly contested soccer matches against a team comprised of military men.

A Lion Invades the Base

We felt that we were in the middle of jungle life. At night, the cries of wolves, foxes and hyenas echoed. One morning, we awoke suddenly with two roars of a lion a few meters away. I arose silently and listened to its steps outside the hut. We had no door; the entrance was covered only with a sheet. I was overcome by the fear of seeing the animal enter the house at

any moment. I grabbed a crossbar and a knife (the available weapons for a battle that I could not avoid), and I lit the lamp. I breathed when I perceived the animal running increasingly far away. The third roar was heard at a long distance. At least we learned one fundamental rule: never again to go out at night to stoke fires or to attend to necessities.

Rhinoceros meat (something completely new to all of us) was distributed to us. We liked the taste, at least under the circumstances in which we found ourselves.

One night, we heard repeated carbine shots around us. The next morning, several military men armed with clubs, catans and axes went by us. During the early morning, a hunter had killed a large elephant, we were told. Two others had been fatally wounded and would expire at any moment. The soldiers were going to destroy them. It did not seem to me that the same concern for ecology existed here as the kind we had found previously in the other location.

We Eat Elephant Meat

In any event, the incident served to offer us another step in our gastronomic experiences: roasted elephant meat. In comparison with its one-horned cousin, it may be said that this pachyderm produces more tasty meat. We also ate it stewed, but it required a long time on the fire, and it was not so tender.

Most of the meat went to the logistical storage place next to our houses. We smelled a putrid odor: the remains of the animals must have been buried close to the storage place. The next night, I heard a dog barking outside. In the morning, I found the ground broken up a few meters from the house, and still bloody elephant bones scattered on the soil. In the sand, there were definite signs of sharp claws. One could smell the typical odor of hyenas. The hunt for bones by wild animals was repeated during the following days. Meanwhile, the large amount of meat put out to dry hanging from a tree disappeared completely overnight. A large wolf must have reached it with its fangs.

On 24 June, we lit a large bonfire to commemorate St John's feastday. But no-one could forget that by then a month had elapsed since our arrival in that location. We were buried in a hole in the forest, and no one seemed concerned about us. Furthermore, we learned that the Brazilians had just been repatriated. Those worries became so impossible to conceal that they prevailed over the happiness required by the date. The dull celebration was a failure.

They Announce Our Release

The next day, however, there was news, and important news. Upon leaving the huts, we discovered in the distance that some of the Czechs had been loaded into vehicles. Making noise among them were several other Europeans, whose origin we did not know.

We found out that the Czechs were to be repatriated: there remained, for the exchanges demanded by UNITA, only 22 men. Since we had been imprisoned the

same day as they, our hope was renewed. But we had to wait 3 days before we received a sign.

It was on the 28th, after dinner. A captain came to ask us for a list with our complete names and birthdates. Then there was silence again. At midnight, the same official returned. He only told us that we would be separated from UNITA. They next day, we were to be turned over to the International Red Cross.

That was all that we wanted to hear. No one slept any more that night; we suddenly lost our fear of lions. We lit large fires and left outside everything that we no longer needed. At the captain's request, we tidied ourselves and dressed as best we could, like wanderers on a holiday.

At daybreak, a group from the Angolan Red Cross appeared. We filled out more personal questionnaires, and we were left alone.

The members of the International Red Cross did not arrive until noon. We met with them in the jango. Already holding the personal identification data, they took Polaroid photos of us to prepare Red Cross passports. They told us that we would be transported the next day to an airplane of the organization, which would take us to Johannesburg, in South Africa. There, we would be turned over to representatives of the Portuguese Government.

Those From Tari Remain With UNITA

But not all were happy, others received the latest news with disappointment: Contrary to what they had expected, the eight former Portuguese inmates from Tari would not be repatriated at present. Their status in relation to the Luanda Government had to be analyzed first with the Portuguese executive and the International Red Cross. There were reasons for this: for example, one of them had been sentenced to 20 years in prison on charges of having been linked with a bomb network in Benguela. With bitterness, they went to gather what they had left for the trash, and to repair what they had broken.

At nightfall, a UNITA truck carried us back to Jamba. Would we still meet Jonas Savimbi? Apparently not, because the next day everything was halted. Nothing was said to us about the departure for the plane, which caused a certain wave of unrest among us.

At night, we were summoned to the jango and asked to sign a statement saying that we promised not to return to Angola as long as the war lasted. "This document is one of UNITA's terms for your release," we were told by the brigadier who led the operation. And if we wanted to return to Angola (he added), it would be at our own expense and risk. UNITA would not give us another opportunity. When faced with such an advantage, who would think twice? Obviously, we signed the accursed paper.

Then we returned to the trucks. We were taken to a new base, with large houses equipped with electric light. An officer came to take care of our lack of

clothing and shoes. They lit a fire, served coffee and cocoa and, to our great surprise, distributed bottles of Portuguese wine among the group (Mateus Rose and Caves Dom Teodosio brands). It was (they said) a "little offering from Comrade President Savimbi," to mark our return to Portugal. We made a toast with the officials.

We Meet With Jonas Savimbi

Then they called us inside a house that was lighted as on a holiday. In a large reception room, tables with cloths were set up, on which the same drinks were served. In a corner, there was a group of gaunt white men with long hair and beards, whom I could not identify.

They immediately ordered us to enter a jango surrounded by an enormous security system, at the entrance to which a small armored vehicle was parked. Seated on the long bench in the building, accompanied by his staff and other officers, among whom I recognized Brigadier N'Zau Puna and Jaka Jamba, we saw the man who had brought us to the heart of the jungle: Jonas Savimbi. He was wearing camouflage, over which he wore a dark brown military shirt. Three stars were prominent on his green beret. Tall and sturdy, his physique was somewhat marred by a bulging stomach. His beard was as thick as the blackest brush that we had traversed.

He arose upon seeing us enter, and greeted each one of us, being careful to appear kind to us. He proved that he knew us well, and he was well informed about the mishaps that had occurred during our journey. Squeezing my hand, he asked me whether my foot was better, and where Mafalda and the "jewel" (sic) was. I told him that my companion was in the truck, with the child who was sleeping.

The UNITA Leader Speaks

Actually, we did not come to talk with Savimbi, but rather to listen to what he had to say to us. He sat down and spoke slowly, first discussing UNITA's battle. He repeated the arguments that we had heard from a colonel the day on which we were abducted in Alto Catumbela. Angola's problem (he declared) could be summarized solely on the basis of the presence of Soviets and Cubans in its territory. So long as it continued, MPLA would not succeed in solving the country's internal problems, nor would Namibia gain independence.

By capturing us (the rebel leader went on to say), UNITA attempted to prove to MPLA that it was impossible to rebuild the country without the cooperation of the Portuguese; because there were major ties between the two peoples, prominent among which were cultural traditions, and particularly the linguistic affinity. And the little good that had been accomplished in Angola was achieved by the Portuguese, even though (he stressed) it did occur during a colonial era. Hence, his movement, rather than the colonialists, fought jointly with the Portuguese revolutionary forces.

He would always continue to be receptive to the establishment of a dialog with MPLA. The document signed by us prevented us from returning to Angola during

the conflict. "We shall not give you a second chance," declared Savimbi. He explained that, if the war should end in one way or another, UNITA would receive us with open arms. Then, the declaration would be like a kind of passport for our reinstatement in the "real" reconstruction of the country.

He expressed regret at the damage caused in our lives by UNITA, but he appealed for our understanding: Angola was undergoing an unusual situation, of armed confrontation. Others had been hurt, and still others would be.

He then arose and began embracing us individually, while wishing us a good trip and expressing good wishes for our future. Upon our departure from the jango, he made a gesture and uttered a comment which seemed more like the blessing of a priest: "Go in peace, and may God bless you and our beloved Angola." They were words which were engraved in my memory.

We Take Flight

We returned to the vehicles, received another bottle of wine for each one, drank coffee and prepared to leave. When the bearded men whom I had seen inside the house also began boarding my plane, I recognized them: With the masks required for the journey, I could not identify any of our Czech friends any sooner. They were part of the group to be repatriated, and they were with the women and children. We had regained from them the 4-day lead that they had had leaving our base.

We had a trip lasting nearly 10 hours, all night long and the following morning. After dawn, we encountered the final views of the spectacular African fauna: wild boars, zebras, giraffes, wildebeests, buffalo, palancas, elephants and ostriches. Two foreign photographic reporters who were with us clicked their cameras constantly.

Finally, we discerned the tail end of a plane beyond a clump of trees. It was a C-130 Hercules, with huge red crosses painted on the fuselage and the wings. It was perched on a runway of tamped earth, where camouflaged shelters were visible, probably containing antiaircraft weapons.

Inside a jango, members of the International Red Cross distributed among us bags containing underwear, shoes, shirts, exercise suits and towels. There was water for washing. They served us a light meal. We turned over all the baggage (which consisted of nothing more than a few clothes and little else), for loading. We signed a statement saying that we agreed to repatriation through the International Red Cross, not holding the organization responsible for our possible return to Angola. Finally, we received orders to board the plane. At the exact moment when we felt the wheels in the air, we arose as a single body, clapping and exchanging kisses and embraces. But I could not help but remember the 22 years of my life spent in that country, which had adopted me as a second native land, and which had seen the birth and growth of my three children, as well as the ridiculous, unusual way in which all of that had so suddenly died.

[Map caption]: Probable reconstruction (at the left) of the route taken by the UNITA column of which Mario de Oliveira was a member. This chapter reports on the journey taken after the passage through the vicinity of Menongue. The prisoners must have continued the trip to the region south of Mavinga, in Cuando-Cubango Province: the "land at the end of the world." That is the location of the rebels' main base: Jamba. The boarding of the plane must have taken place at the southeast tip of the province. The air travel to Johannesburg took 2 hours and 8 minutes.

2909

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DOS SANTOS DENOUNCES S.A. AGGRESSION IN BRAZZAVILLE SPEECH

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Aug 83 pp 1,2

[Text] Brazzaville--In a speech in Brazzaville, Congo, on Sunday, the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, denounced new acts of South African aggression yesterday at 6:45 (5:45 TGM) by air squadrons from Pretoria which attacked Cangamba, in Moxico Province.

The Angolan chief of state made this announcement on arrival in the Congolese capital to participate in the festivities for the twentieth anniversary of the Congolese revolution--"the three glorious days of August 1963." He explained that "Camberra" and "Impala" planes from South Africa made reprehensible attacks, firing bombs that completely destroyed that important town in the eastern part of the country. In view of this situation, the president of the party and the republic once again asked for the solidarity and support of all African revolutionaries and peace- and freedom-loving people.

The Angolan statesman later said that since 2 August, tremendous battles have been taking place in this part of the country. He also reported on how an armed group of Angolans routed a band of armed puppets, headed by South African racists and including mercenaries from various countries prior to Sunday's attack.

After emphasizing the difficulties of the current stage in the struggle to eliminate the consequences of Portuguese colonialism and to transform Angola into a socialist society, the president once again condemned the persistent attacks by racist South Africa, with the support of the United States, and their activities to arm, train and lead traitors of the heroic people of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Angolan head of state stressed the importance of the 3 glorious days at the beginning of the Congolese Revolution in the struggle of Africans to build a socialist society, since, as he said, the Congolese people were the first to proclaim a socialist society in central Africa.

Yesterday, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos participated in the main ceremony in Brazzaville of the event commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the

Congolese revolution, marked by a military and civilian parade down the "Boulevard des Armees," lasting about five hours.

The Angolan chief of state, who arrived on Sunday to spend a 48-hour stay in Congo at the invitation of his Congolese counterpart, Denis Sassou Nguesso, was accompanied by Pascoal Luvualu, a member of the Politburo, and Afonso Van-Dunem (Mbinda), secretary of the Central Committee for Foreign Relations.

The commander of the Congolese troops, the National People's Army, posters of Marien N'Gouabi and other heroes of the Revolution, and members of the Congolese Labor Party filed past the African heads of state and government, who were watching from the seats of honor.

The Congolese Labor Federation, the national handball team, "Diablos Rouges," and members of the Congolese Socialist Youth Union, the Revolutionary Union of Congolese Mothers, the Union of Congolese Writers, Artists and Artisans, and the committees of districts, markets and zones also paraded down the avenue.

The long parade also included important delegations from Ethiopia, Zaire, the Central African Republic and Cameroon.

As part of the grandiose festivities celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the downfall of the corrupt Youlou, the President of the Congolese Labor Party's [PCT] Central Committee, Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso, addressed the nation yesterday evening.

Pointing to the great significance of the "3 glorious days," the chief of state said that "1983, the year of the twentieth anniversary of the revolution, is a time when all revolutionary forces should once again confirm their desire to build a new, free, and prosperous society in the heart of Africa, one in which man does not exploit his fellow man. It is a time to make a firm commitment to strengthen the revolution, through sacrifices, methodical work and iron discipline, with everyone's participation in defending the revolution."

Also as part of the celebration, two days ago the President of the PCT Central Committee inaugurated the new facilities of the Advanced Party School, reflecting the desire of the PCT, the vanguard of the working class, to provide for the political and ideological training of Party members.

This Party school, which on 10 May of this year became the Advanced Institute of Social and Political Sciences, provides a coordinated training program in two stages. It has a capacity to house 410 (four hundred and ten) students.

Political observers are totally sceptical about the mini-summit meeting. Very little if anything has been said about the problem to be discussed, and the silence has been felt in the Congolese capital.

Mobutu Sesse Seko of Zaire said on Sunday, moment after his arrival in Brazzaville, that he had heard talk of the African mini-summit. "I was invited to attend the twentieth anniversary of the Congo. The festivities are

one thing and Chad's problems are another, but Zaire is going to participate in this meeting and say what it thinks about this problem."

The President of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who is in Brazzaville to take part in the festivities for the twentieth anniversary of the Congolese revolution, yesterday attended the sports events which took place in the Stadium of the Revolution.

Thousands and thousands of Congolese pioneers presented various sports and other activities before spectators including a number of presidents of African countries present in the capital.

The Presidents of Ethiopia, Angola, Sao Tome and Principe, Zaire, Gabon, Rwanda, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Central African Republic, and the prime minister of Cameroon, representing the chief of state of that country, all attended the festivities for the twentieth anniversary, in addition to delegations from countries of other continents.

The festival highlighted the brilliant achievements of the Congolese people and reflected the commitment and determination of this nation to build a socialist society in the heart of central Africa, under the enlightened leadership of the PCT and President Denis Sassou Nguesso.

9805

CSO: 3442/331

ELF-CONGO PRESIDENT EXPRESSES OPTIMISM ABOUT COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES

Brazzaville MWETI in French 29 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] On Thursday, the managing director of the Elf-Congo company which pumps oil off Pointe-Noire expressed optimism concerning the present operations of the company.

Replying to the questions of a local journalist, Martel alluded particularly to the "Yanga" deposit which began to be tapped this year. This deposit "has reached its maximum production rate," the managing director of Elf-Congo said. At the moment, the company is in the process of developing another deposit, the "Sendji," at the same time working on the "deep Yanga" bore in the substratum of the "Yanga" deposit.

In response to a question concerning the drop in oil prices, Martel explained that the situation "bothers everyone these days; the Popular Republic of the Congo and Elf-Congo are in the same boat." The company is trying to adapt itself as best it can, in the hope that "the situation will be of short duration."

Elf-Congo, which has been established in the Popular Republic of the Congo for a few years, employs 900-1,000 workers; up to 1983 the company has spent more than CFA Fr 500 billion in present day francs, whether in exploration or development. Elf-Congo intends "to maintain that activity in the Congo which would allow it to carry on its work," Martel affirmed.

9824

CSO: 3419/1191

ALGERIAN-CONGOLESE LUMBERING COMPANY SET UP

Brazzaville MWETI in French 18 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] An Algerian-Congolese Logging Company (SFAC) was formed recently in Brazzaville, at the conclusion of a general constitutive assembly uniting Algerians and Congolese, presided over by Comrade Henri Djombo, minister for water and forests.

The company has the goal of developing the enormous forest resources of the Shanga area. Its head office in Brazzaville, the SFAC has a capital of CFA Fr 3 billion. The decision to form a joint logging company is intended to strengthen relations between the two countries further and on the economic level to apply the principles of South-South cooperation in conformity with the directives of the Lagos plan.

The creation of the Algerian-Congolese Logging Company (SFAC) is the result of long years of contacts and field studies and is within the framework of the draft agreement signed in Algiers in March 1982 by Khellef, the Algerian minister of commerce, and Comrade Djombo, minister of water and forests.

The forest area conceded to the SFAC is situated in the north of the country in the Sangha massif crossed by the river of the same name, at the borders of Central Africa and Cameroon, and covers an area of 530,000 square meters.

The production objectives targeted comprise 100,000 square meters per year of which a part will be processed on the spot, thus contributing to the creation of a large number of jobs in this enclosed area of the country and to the establishment of living centers provided with all sociosanitary amenities.

At the constitutive assembly on Monday 8 August which brought together the Congolese and Algerian representatives, with the technical partner present and with Comrade Henri Djombo presiding, the two parties stressed the complementary aspect of the project and the mutual benefit which the two economies will draw from it, for the Congo the capital and savoir faire necessary for its development, and for Algeria the guarantee of a regular supply of timber.

9824

CSO: 3419/1191

ROLE OF CONGRESSES IN PARTY LIFE EXPLAINED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Sep 83 pp 1, 2, 6

[Article by Belay Feleke]

[Text] Congresses play the most important role in party life. The congress is the supreme organ of a political organization. The congress, as Lenin states, is "the most responsible assembly of the party." It is a forum where the most important issues are discussed.

The congress determines the basic line, sets the strategy and the policy for the successive revolutionary stage. It reviews the experience and the lessons of the road covered and analyses the situation in which the party operates. The congress expresses the general feeling of all its members and draws scientifically substantiated programme for future activities.

Ethiopia has embarked on socialist path of development, but a vanguard party, the supreme organization of the working people, is not yet formed. The formation of a party built on the theory of Marxism-Leninism, however, has always been the prime concern of the Revolutionary Government, genuine revolutionaries and the entire working people of Ethiopia. After arduous struggle in this direction, the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) was born three and half years ago. The establishment of COPWE brought the struggle for party formation to a qualitatively higher level.

In a nationwide address announcing the formation of COPWE, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam said in December 1979, "The basis for the triumph of a revolutionary party is first and foremost its heightened class consciousness, readiness for making sacrifices, its defiant attitude and the support it obtains from the working people due to its correct political leadership, which the people believe in and uphold". COPWE has proved itself over the last three years by successfully fulfilling the mission it assigned to itself.

Each congress is an important stage in the development of a political organization. Two congresses had been held since the formation of COPWE. The first historic Congress of COPWE was held in June 1980. That Congress marked the official launching of COPWE's activities. It was a forum where the then prevailing situations were analysed and the correct line and programme of action were drawn up.

Immense Work

The immense work done in organizational and ideological fields, the fullest support of the people and in general the big stride made towards implementation of COPWE's objectives are in the main due to the correct political line mapped out at the First Congress. COPWE has accomplished a great deal in a very short period of time. COPWE offices have been established at various levels. Its membership is increasing. Members are taking active part in revolutionary struggle. The youth and women's organizations were organized under the guidance of the Party Organizing Commission. The already established mass organizations were strengthened on a new basis. Marxism-Leninism has been widely disseminated among the working people. Materials on Marxism-Leninism are translated and distributed in great many copies. Laudable job has been done in arming the masses with scientific knowledge.

Consistent adherence to Leninist principles and norms has enabled COPWE to step up efforts to fulfil its historic mission of leading the masses. The achievements made by COPWE have brought it very close to successful accomplishment of the mission for the fulfilment of which it was established.

The Second COPWE Congress was held last January on broad democratic basis and discussed all matters pertinent to the construction of a socialist society. The Congress reviewed the multiple tasks initiated by the First Congress which COPWE efficiently carried out. The Second Congress declared that the Commission has entered the third and final phase of its work.

Having realized the complex and protracted struggle carried out by COPWE during the first and second phase and gratified with the achievements made, the Second COPWE Congress decided that the Working People's Party of Ethiopia shall be formed by the time the next Congress convenes. To ensure the formation of the party at the time expected, the Second COPWE Congress decided that the organizational, ideological and other revolutionary tasks be carried out in a much more consolidated and co-ordinated manner during this last phase of the party formation process.

The Second COPWE Congress, apart from thoroughly reviewing the accomplishments of the Commission so far and the problem encountered, also discussed great many other matters of national and international importance. The Congress also studied the strength and weaknesses in economic and social development endeavours.

Thorough Analysis

Based on the deep-going analysis presented in the Central Report of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, the Congress adopted a number of resolutions aimed at overcoming the transient and structural problems faced at present and raising the efficiency of the economy and ensuring the social well-being of the working people. The resolutions touch every area of social and economic activities.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, in the Central Report to the Congress, thoroughly reviewed the prevailing international situation and reaffirmed Revolutionary Ethiopia's commitment to peace, progress, democracy and socialism. In conformity with the assessment made by the Revolutionary Leader, the Congress decided that efforts be stepped up to increase Ethiopia's participation in the worldwide struggle of the forces of socialism and peace. Ethiopia's commitment to the promotion of the common interests of the peoples of the world on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence is stressed in the resolutions. Further strengthening relations with the USSR and other socialist countries, further raising the effectiveness of international relations of COPWE are contained in the resolutions of the Congress.

Guaranteeing the security of the Motherland and safeguarding the Revolution is considered by the Congress as a permanent important task of the working people. Hence, the resolutions of the Congress underlined the need to further enhance the combat efficiency and preparedness as well as deepen the class consciousness of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. The resolutions also stress urgent issuance and implementation of the programmes of the National Military Service and Territorial Militia.

The working people of Ethiopia throughout the country after studying the decisions of the Second COPWE Congress have expressed their firm support to the resolutions adopted by the Congress. Under the guidance of COPWE, the broad masses are making relentless efforts to realize the decisions of the Congress. The resolutions of COPWE will be successfully implemented. The Second COPWE Congress expresses the will of the people and, hence, the broad masses rally behind the resolutions it had passed. Through a successful fulfilment of the tasks set by the Second COPWE Congress, the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia shall be established.

CSO: 3400/1949

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN WOLLEGA ANALYSED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Nekempte (ENA)--Outstanding changes have taken place in social services and development in Wollega region since the upsurge of the revolution.

As far as health facilities are concerned, the number of hospital beds in the region has increased from 274 to 340, and the number of health personnel from 95 to 448. Health centres have risen from six to nine and clinics from 58 to 115.

A training school for nurses has been established in the region from which 71 nurses have already graduated. A total of 98 youths are currently following nursing courses in the school. Meanwhile, 625 health representatives and traditional midwives have undergone training in the region and are helping the expansion of basic health services.

Since the prevention of diseases is part of healthservice programmes, efforts are being exerted to provide potable water to the region's inhabitants. Pure water supply facilities have already been provided to the residents of Nekempte, Shambu, Mendi, Assossa and Kumruk towns. Work is underway to lay down water supply pipelines in Jejo and Yirie towns.

The programme being implemented nation-wide by the Revolutionary Government to expand educational services has had significant impact in the region. The number of elementary schools which was 355 prior to the upsurge of the revolution has reached today 680, and school enrollment has soared from 72,396 to 279,752.

Similarly, the number of junior secondary schools has increased from 19 to 98 and their enrollment has shown a rise from 6,622 to 26,609. The number of senior secondary schools have more than doubled, increasing from 7 to 15.

Kindergartens have grown from two to 48. The inhabitants of the region have voluntarily raised 48,000 birr for the construction and expansion of kindergartens.

A teachers' training institute and a technical vocational school are operating in the region. The training institute has up to now witnessed the graduation of 2,250 teachers, while 24 students have graduated up to now from the technical school which was opened in the last academic year.

It was further noted that curriculum development centres have been set up in the region's six provinces at a cost of 163,918 birr.

Reports further indicate that a total of 575,237 adults had been freed from illiteracy from the first to the eighth round of the literacy campaign.

Similar dynamic changes are also taking place in the region in different areas of endeavour.

Wollega region with a population of 2,130,400 is one of the fertile regions of western Ethiopia.

CSO: 3400/1949

ACTIVITIES OF ETHIOPIAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY OUTLINED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Sep 83 p 5

[Text]

Considerable strides have been made in the area of building construction — a sector which has contributed significantly to strengthen the revolution.

The socio-economic development of any society is intimately linked with building construction. Because the pre-revolution feudo-bourgeois era was exploitative, building construction served the interest of the few. The building sector was monopolised by foreign firms and while on the one hand the masses were exploited on the other the rich material resources were subjected to wastage and uneconomic utilisation.

An important step in the right direction was first taken around the early 60s when the Ethiopian School Building Unit (ESBU) was created followed by the unit dealing with rural projects construction. These organisations paved the way towards the construction of buildings in an economic way and in keeping with the needs of the country.

With the upsurge of the revolution in 1974, the day dawned when the building sector would be reviewed, organised and changed so as to play

a great role in the country's economic construction. A housing construction agency was set up under the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing to complete houses then under construction and transferred to public property.

The co-ordination and strengthening of various bodies dealing with building construction progressively led to the formation in August 1972 Ethiopian calendar year of the Ethiopian Building Construction Authority which was created through a proclamation.

The new organisation concentrated its energies to the construction of new and already started projects in different parts of the country. The authority embarked upon the building of projects which were abandoned by contractors whose vested interests were affected by the revolution. It also undertook projects which were found essential owing to the pressing demands of the revolutionary process.

Among the projects that have been accomplished by the authority are the Revolutionary Ethiopia Children's Village, the Revolutionary Ethiopia

Heroes' Centre, the settlement centres of Godeb, Amassa and Adeli in Arai region and the different state farms in Gojjam, Wellega and Bale regions.

The authority is presently engaged in accomplishing 502 medium-sized and major building projects valued at 840 million birr both in urban centres and rural areas. It was noted that 340 million birr worth of construction work out of the total has been realised in the two year period from the beginning of the fiscal year 1973 to the end of 1975 fiscal year.

Two major projects have been achieved in Bale region, namely the Agarfa Peasants' Training Centre which was inaugurated by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, around the beginning of the 1975 Ethiopian calendar year, as well as the Goba Hotel which is presently operational.

Other major projects which are currently under construction under the auspices of the authority are the fourth Muger Cement Factory costing a total of 200 million birr and the Kombolcha Textiles Factory costing 222 million birr.

In addition to actual work in construction, the authority is also engaged in research activities. The research in pumice lime and gypsum that used to be carried out by the Addis Ababa University has been taken over by the Research Services Unit of the authority.

There are a total of 10,500 workers in the authority who are registered under trade unions of whom

3,500 are women. The workers were recently given guidelines by Comrade Tekle Kemate, representative of the authority's COPWE's primary organisation, when the authority marked its third anniversary.

(ENA)

ROLE OF REVOLUTIONARY TEACHER DESCRIBED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Mebrahtu W/Ghiorghis]

[Text] A teacher is a qualified and skilled professional assigned to teach and train the students for life.

The students are the national assets — the unshakeable granite pillars and cornerstones over which the hopes and vision of the future are to be founded. It is, therefore essential and indeed indispensable to make the foundation of the future morally, physically and mentally reliable.

Who will translate this arduous, exhaustive but fantastically productive job into tangible reality? The answer is, of course, the teacher.

The duties and responsibilities of the teacher are very many. His first and foremost task is to inculcate a body of knowledge and certain moral standards into the minds of the students. He should be able to proceed to the teaching with real enthusiasm, interest, ability, confidence and clean conscience. He must be well aware and fully conscious of the fact that he is an ever-flowing fountain of knowledge. As a matter of fact, he must study and work with sustained diligence and industry to upgrade his academic and professional status. He must not remain

an elite of pleasure wallowing in a quagmire of hedonistic pursuits and predilections. He must broaden the horizons of his knowledge through extensive and intensive reading to make himself an inexhaustible reservoir of knowledge and power-house of valuable and relevant information to deal and cope remarkably well with the challenging and changing needs, creative and critical demands and developments of the students.

It is a philosophically recognized concept that the social, economic, political, scientific and technological strength and progress of the nation wholly depends upon the technical and professional productivity and capability of its citizens: It is an obligatory duty of the teacher to make such noble achievements practically and realistically possible and profitable. Knowledge is power. Useful knowledge that can be translated into practice of a healthy, powerful, stable and prosperous socialist state.

Love, harmony, unity and brotherhood are some of the conspicuous, ultimate ends of good education. When the school is polluted by moral sickness, it is incumbent on the teacher to crack it down swiftly and

and effectively before it reaches an incurable and ineradicable stage. He can embark on curative and recuperative actions with the cooperation and collaboration of the broad masses for environmental ills play potentially destructive role in the students' behavioural make-up and up-bringing. Such sensitive, crucial and controversial issues can be resolved by having an intimate relationship between the professionals and the parents and by making the PTA (The parent-Teacher Association) a central forum where parents, teachers and students are able to exchange ideas, to identify current problems, to discuss and provide recommendations, to propose imaginative and innovative approaches and measures for corrective and constructive solutions.

Knowledge-Seekers

The teacher should be a wonderful and attractive model for the students and the community. He should be a shining paragon of high moral virtues and principles, for his dynamic personality and his exemplary character are more important than his classroom instruction. He should see that his professional ethics are not abused and misused. His mode of behaviour should be approachable and accessible so that the students and other knowledge-seekers can reach him easily for clearing up their doubts and getting useful explanations whenever and wherever necessary.

During this revolutionary era where stylish and substantial structural changes and reforms are being executed with revolutionary zeal, patriotic fervour and loyalty, the teacher as an effective member and vanguard

of the intellectual community is essentially needed to play a significant role in the politicisation, and rectification programme to instil revolutionary discipline and morality in the minds of the young revolutionaries with persistent, perfect and perpetual adherence to Marxist-Leninist philosophy. The corrosive effects of jolly-jackism (alcoholism and drug addiction) condemned and denounced by Marx and Engels as "diseases of capitalism" and its incompatibility with socialism should be critically and seriously debated, only to be studiously avoided and abolished as a harmful cultural malady. Unfailing and unflagging efforts should be made to agitate the students to take an active part in the revolutionary movements, to orient them to acquire a definite and complete socialist outlook, and to help them grow into well-disciplined, committed, genuine Marxists doggedly determined to win a revolutionary war waged against Feudalism, Imperialism and Bureaucratic Capitalism. Absolute collectivised and personalised concern and care should also be undertaken to protect and save the children and youths from the corruptive and destructive influences of the objectionable capitalist mass-media. Salacious literature is wanton, depraved, and deplorable and capable of poisoning any mind at any age. Obscene publications mock at marriage pact, scorn chastity and fidelity; glorify adultery, fornication, prostitution. It threatens the moral, social and national life.

In villages and in other remote localities, sealed off from communication, the teacher has to do his utmost to fully exploit the national mass-media to inform and instruct

the various socio-economic policies and procedures and proclamations promulgated and ratified by the Revolutionary Government. In the same areas where people are plagued with ignorance and illiteracy the teacher must, in collaboration with the student campaigners, utilise the extra-curricular activities to conduct Adult Education Projects to offer the basic skills — writing, reading and arithmetic to the illiterates. Although the liquidation of illiteracy will demand a great deal of sacrifice and certainly a long time, the teacher should resolutely struggle for the realization of this constructive objective.

CSO: 3400/1949

SIDAMO REGION'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC GAINS CITED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Sep 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] Awassa (ENA)--Sidamo administrative region has undergone some phenomenal socio-economic transformation during the nine years of revolutionary struggle in which it was a focal point during Somalia's unprovoked aggression in 1977.

Extremely fertile and rich in fauna and flora, the region was one of those zones of the country where the broad masses of the people were subjected to ruthless exploitation by mostly absentee land lords under the defunct feudal-bourgeois regime. It was also a part of the country where the emasculated properties class resorted to armed brutality against the peasantry in a desperate attempt at containing the revolutionary tide.

Education is an area of endeavour where particularly gratifying results have been attained during the post-revolution period. School enrolment has risen from 65,000 before February 1974 to an impressive 359,300 during the last academic year. The literacy drive has freed nearly 484,000 adults from the shackles of ignorance while upwards of 942,700 birr was contributed by inhabitants of the region towards the eradication of the scourge.

The Revolutionary Government has meanwhile funded the construction of three hospitals, three health stations and 105 clinics being now staffed by 517 health workers and a 412-man administrative cadre. Some 718,500 peasants have been organized into 1,483 kebele associations and 175 service co-operatives.

Also underway is a major afforestation campaign and 6,094,958 seedlings of various species were planted on over 9,800 square kms of land. Some 202,500 disease resistant coffee seedlings have also been planted during the last couple of years.

The government has meanwhile initiated several livestock improvement projects to tap more fully the region's impressive cattle and animal resources potential while traditionally nomadic sectors of the population have been and continue to be successfully settled.

Bee farming is another pursuit that is becoming increasingly popular. Adult training centres have been established in five of the region's six provinces.

Some 306,800 youth have been organized into 1,472, basic REYA chapters. The corresponding figures for the regional REWA are 501,957 and 1,428 respectively.

The post-revolution record for roads built in Sidamo is 2,200 kms while the number of telecommunications stations has risen from 17 to 27.

CSO: 3400/1949

ERITREA BECOMES HUB OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Sep 83 pp 1, 5

[Text] Asmara (ENA)--The launching of the Red Star Revolutionary Development Campaign in Eritrea has transformed this northern-most region from a troubled area into the hub of intensive socio-economic activities.

Fifteen major industrial complexes, which were partly or totally destroyed by the secessionist bandits in their bid to sever the region from the Motherland, have resumed work after repair. These and other factories, all reconstructed as part of the Red Star Campaign, provided job opportunities to 11,401 people.

Following the crushing defeat of the secessionist gangs in 1979-83 massive economic ventures covering agriculture, industry and trade were also launched throughout the region with government funds amounting to hundreds of millions of birr.

Some 113,765,000 birr has been invested in economic and social programmes while another 162,070,000 birr was channelled towards the agricultural sector.

The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) on its part spent 27,413,000 birr for rehabilitation and resettlement projects organized for inhabitants of Eritrea region who were dislocated on account of the destructive activities of the bandits.

The rehabilitation projects included repatriation of Ethiopians in exile and providing them with job opportunities and basic necessities to help them resume normal life.

The government subsidised by 15,538,000 birr large factories and small-scale industries so as to enable them resume full-scale operation. Fifteen of the industrial complexes which were made operational later produced goods worth 171,724,000 birr.

The work force in Eritrea region presently stands at 20,570. There are basic, district, provincial and sector trade unions under which workers in the region are organized.

The Red Star Revolutionary Development Campaign has also had strong impact on the education sector. Eleven schools, also damaged by secessionist bandits, were reconstructed thus providing for larger enrollment. A total of 1,585,000 birr has been spent on repair work of educational institutes in the region since the launching of the campaign.

According to the latest figures, there are 198 government and private schools, a teachers' training institute, an adult training centre and four vocational centres in the region. The number of students has grown by two per cent, reaching 141,265 by 1982-83.

Mass organizational efforts were also carried out with encouraging results, including the establishment of the regional branches of Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's and Youth Associations and the All Ethiopia Trade Union.

The regional REWA presently has 89,750 members organized into 303 basic units and committees. REWA members have been commended for active political participation and sportsmanship.

Over 156,000 women have been freed from illiteracy in Eritrea region since the launching of the national literacy campaign.

There are 149 Urban Dwellers' Associations (UDA) set up in 14 urban centres of the region. Here in the regional capital, the residents have been organized into 107 kebeles and nine higher UDAs.

Since the third round elections of UDA office-bearers, the residents have been armed to protect the urban population against anti-unity and counter-revolutionary elements while a number of cooperative shops have been opened to distribute essential commodities to the residents.

Owing to the growing political maturity of the residents and their commitment to safeguard the gains of the revolution and the unity of the Motherland, the curfew hour was extended as of last year from 7:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.

Three-hundred peasants' associations with a total membership of 58,361 have been formed throughout the region. The peasants have been armed and are now defenders of their respective localities and population.

With the active involvement of the peasantry, 28,000 km. long terraces, five reservoirs with a total capacity of 800,000 cubic metres and seven artificial ponds were constructed in the region.

Over half a million cattle were given vaccination and medical treatment.

There are 41 peasant service cooperatives with 27,165 members and a capital of 432,650 birr. Peasants producers' cooperatives in the region have reached eight, five of which are at the secondary level.

CSO: 3400/1949

PARTICIPANTS OF REYA SECOND CONGRESS ARRIVE FROM REGIONS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Participants of the Second Congress of Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) from Shoa and Tigray regions were accorded warm welcome when they arrived here yesterday afternoon.

Comrade Assegedetch Ali, REYA Executive Committee member welcomed the participants from Shoa region at a ceremony held near the Cork Factory, while Comrade Berhanu Done, REYA Executive Committee member, welcomed the participants from Tigray region at the campus of the Science Faculty of the Addis Ababa University.

Bouquets of flowers were presented to the participants by children at the welcoming ceremonies.

The comrades welcoming the participants said that the result gained by the REYA up to now lay the foundation for the future course of the struggle. They noted the historic significance of the Second REYA Congress as it is being held in the final phase leading to party formation.

Meanwhile, office-bearers for Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Associations (REYA) in Arssi and Tigray regions have been elected democratically at meetings held this week.

The meeting in Arssi region, at which five executive committee and three control committee members were elected, was closed by Comrade Sileshi Mengesha, COPWE Central Committee member and the regional COPWE representative.

Similarly, the meeting in Tigray region, at which ten council, five executive committee and three control committee members were elected, was closed by Comrade Mulugeta Hagoso, COPWE Central Committee member and the regional COPWE representative.

The representatives of the youth pledged on the occasion to implement the National Military Service and the directives of the revolutionary Government and COPWE. (ENA)

CSO: 3400/1949

REYA CONFERENCES HELD IN REGIONS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Aug 83 pp 1, 5

[Text] Conferences of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) are being held in different regions of the country to review social, economic and political achievements of the regional REYA as part of the preparations for the convening shortly of the Second REYA Congress.

The conference of the Shoa regional REYA was opened Monday by Comrade Debela Dinssa, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Shoa region in the assembly hall of kebele 11 Higher Two Urban Dwellers' Association in Nazareth town.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Debela said that the participation of the youth through their organisation in the implementation of the National Military Service, and in the programmes of socialist construction would contribute significantly to the creation of the new society.

Earlier, Comrade Getachew Cherinet, Head of Youth Affairs in Shoa Regional COPWE, told the participants of the conference that REYA election have been properly carried out in the region's 116 districts and 13 provinces.

Similarly, Comrade Geremew Mersha, Chairman of the Regional REYA outlined the services rendered by the youth of the region in providing care for families of militiamen as well as the handicapped and the aged, in sanitational areas and other related fields.

The conference was highlighted with the opening of an exhibition portraying youth activities.

Present at the opening ceremony were Comrade Abebe Belayneh, Chief Abebe Belayneh, Chief Administrator of Shoa region and COPWE Committee and of the regional COPWE Committee and of the regional Military Commissariat, provincial COPWE representatives and administrators and representatives of governmental departments and mass organisations.

Similar REYA conferences were opened in Arssi, Gojjam, Illubabor, Sidamo, Wollega and Gamo Goffa regions. The conference in Arssi, Gojjam and Illubabor

were opened by Comrade Sileshi Mengesha, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Arssi region, Comrade Zeleke Beyene, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Gojjam region, Comrade Simeon Galore, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Illubabor region and Comrade Mekete Woube, Head of Ideological Affairs for the COPWE Office of Gamo Goffa region.

Meanwhile, the REYA conference of Hararghe region got underway at the Alemaya Agricultural College Monday.

Taking part at the three-day conference are heads of youth affairs of all the provincial and district COPWE offices, members of all REYA executive committee, district REYA chairmen and other comrades who made significant contributions to the strengthening of REYA.

An exhibition depicting the development activities of the REYA of Hararghe region and other REYA Organizations at various levels during the last three years was also opened in Harar Monday.

Taking part in the exhibition supported by pictures and graphs which is staged at the Makonnen Junior High School are REYA offices of two towns and nine provinces.

The exhibition was opened by Comrade Tekalign Balcha, COPWE Central Committee member and Head of Organizational Affairs of the COPWE Office for Hararghe region.

Comrade Wubishet Bogale, Chairman of the Regional REYA spoke on the occasion outlining the contribution made by youth in the political, economic and social fields.

Present at the opening ceremony were members of the regional COPWE office, representatives of mass organizations and government agencies and invited guests.

Similarly the third general congress of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) chapter in Kaffa region is underway at the Gibbe Hall to assess past accomplishment and chart out future programmes.

A pictorial exhibition depicting the achievements of the regional REYA was opened in connection with the congress.

The three-day congress was attended by over 200 members and the exhibition was opened by Comrade Kassahun Taffesse, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee member and Chief Administrator of Kaffa region.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Kassahun lauded the role of mass organizations under the leadership of the Revolutionary Government and COPWE. He commended REYA for its contribution towards the consolidation of the Revolution.

Comrade Kassahun urged the participants to put into practice the proclamation establishing the National Military Service.

Comrade Yirsalegne Atnafe, Head of COPWE's Organizational Affairs in Kaffa region, said that maximum effort is being exerted to enable the youth to contribute further to the revolutionary process.

Comrade Gebru Gebre-Mariam, Head of the regional COPWE's Youth Affairs, earlier outlined the initiative underway to strengthen REYA in the region, while Comrade Zenebe Ayele, Chairman of the regional REYA, presented a report on work activities of the past three years.

Present on the occasion were regional COPWE committee members, deputy administrators of the region, COPWE committee members of Jimma town and province, and government and mass organization representatives. (ENA)

CSO: 3400/1949

RESAE TO TAKE PART IN REYA'S SECOND CONGRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Aug 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Revolutionary Ethiopia Students' Association in Europe (RESAE) has finalized preparation to take part in the forthcoming Second Congress of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA), it was revealed here yesterday.

The statement was made by Comrade Begashaw Atalay, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Kaffa region. Comrade Begashaw was heading a four-member COPWE and REYA delegation to the first general conference of RESAE held in the Democratic Republic of Germany.

In a statement he gave at the headquarters of the Central Committee of COPWE, Comrade Begashaw said that RESAE delegations from Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Romania, Sweden, England, West Germany, France, Holland and Greece took part in the conference held from August 22 up to 24.

The conference which has attended by 204 delegates listened to reports from the various chapters and also carried out discussions and evaluation based on the reports, Comrade Begashaw noted.

The members of the COPWE and REYA delegation briefed the participants of the conference on the present objective conditions of the country and on the major activities being accomplished by COPWE in the last phase of the formation of the party of the working people, Comrade Begashaw said.

The RESAE conference, which was held in connection with the strengthening of REYA and in preparation of the REYA Second Congress, has elected members who will represent it at the REYA Congress.

At the end of the three-day general congress of RESAE held in the German Democratic Republic (GDR), Revolutionary Ethiopia Students' Association in Europe (RESAE) has made a solemn declaration to meet its responsibilities of meaningfully contributing towards the effective and successful implementation of the proclamation on the National Military Service (NMS).

RESAE noted that it would rally its membership behind the effort to realize the practical application of the proclamation. The association also expressed

its admiration for the national drive towards socio-economic progress and expressed strong conviction that efforts in this direction would eventually hit the intended targets.

The congress resolution also made note of the significance of creating strong worker-peasant alliance to help realize the final objectives of the Popular Revolution and made a commitment to contribute towards this end as well.

RESAE noted strong support to Ethiopia's close relationship and solidarity with socialist countries and to the measures taken at different levels to reinforce the country's proletariat unity with the progressive world.

The association's whole-hearted support to and admiration for the on-going national literacy campaign were also duly noted as was its support for the formation of the Nationality Studies Institute.

The Ethiopian Student's Association in Europe expressed in its resolution the support of its membership to the resolution of the Second COPWE Congress.

The association noted its readiness to struggle for the realization of the party of the working people of Ethiopia and supported government and public efforts underway towards a working people's control system, socialist discipline and increase in productivity.

RESAE conveyed its esteem to the Revolutionary Army which it described as a force committed to the cause of the working people and as a productive body actively engaged in the nation building. RESAE appreciated the attention and care being given by the people and government to build the military capability of the nation.

The Ethiopian Student's Association empowered REYA as regards the measures to be taken to strengthen the students' body. It was noted in the resolution that the students' association would contribute its share to the efforts which socialist countries are making to maintain world peace. The association condemned the belligerent policy of imperialism.

The association further emphasised the wastage of valuable resources owing to the interest of imperialism to heighten the arms race and supported the endeavours of the developing countries towards the creation of the international economic order.

After noting the machinations of imperialism and reactionary forces to disrupt the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the students' association expressed appreciation for the struggle, and particularly for the diplomatic efforts of Comrade Mengiste Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, for the success of the 19th assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU.

The association condemned the invasions being carried out by South Africa against the Frontline States and its conspiracy against the independence of Namibia and expressed solid support to SWAPO of Namibia and ANC of South Africa.

The association also supported the struggle of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic under the leadership of Polisario. Similarly, the association supported the struggle of progressive people in Latin America and, as regards Middle East, the resolution said that a lasting solution lies in the withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab lands and self-determination for the people of Palestine. (ENA)

CSO: 3400/1949

ETHIOPIA

SEMINAR ON IMPORT COMMODITIES UNDERWAY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Sep 83 p 5

[Text] Import and import-oriented agencies are taking part in a seminar aimed at seeking better means of improving this sector of economic activity in the country.

The three-day discussion forum was jointly organized by the Ethiopian and Addis Ababa Chambers of Commerce and is being attended by representatives of around 70 government, public and private member firms of the Addis Ababa Chambers of Commerce.

Trade experts from the Ethiopian Import-Export Corporation, the National and Commercial Banks of Ethiopia, the Ethiopian Shipping Corporation, the Maritime Transit Authority, the Ethiopian Insurance Corporation, the Ethiopian Standards Institute, Maritime and Transit Service Corporation and the Customs and Excise Administration will brief the session.

Comrade Alemy Aberra, General Manager of the Ethiopian Commercial Bank and President of the two chambers of commerce, opened the meeting.

He said that the seminar was organized with the view to streamlining the import trade system and seeking ways for removing bottlenecks. He said that the two chambers of commerce were engaged in coordinating commercial, industrial, service, transport and agricultural activities to help promote the country's economic progress.

Comrade Alemu noted that world recession, the soaring prices of import commodities and the decline in earnings from raw materials' export have created serious trade imbalance.

He stressed that import commodities should strictly be relevant to development undertakings while export goods should be made to have higher quality and reach the outside market in greater volume.

As the import business requires complex activities the improvement in this sector will not only save foreign exchange for the country but will also reduce the cost of production through imported items, Comrade Alemu noted.

Comrade Alemu pointed out that although importers fulfil the formalities required of them prior to importing, less delay in the shipment of imported goods and route to or within the country will save considerable time and money.

Comrades Mebrate Mengiste, secretary-general of the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce, and Alemu Wessen-Yeleh, representing the Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce, also spoke outlining the role of the two chambers in the socialist economic system. (ENA)

CSO: 3400/1949

PRIORITY AREAS IN RRC OPERATIONS IDENTIFIED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Aug 83 pp 1, 5

[Text] Ethiopian officials and representatives of international donor organizations yesterday deliberated on relief and rehabilitation operations in the country and identified priority areas in this area of endeavour.

The discussions at the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) covered the emergency and other operations carried out by the RRC in response to recurrent natural and manmade calamities and considered future relief programmes on priority basis.

Emphasis was laid on the approach RRC should take to meet the emergency and other needs of victims of various disasters and the cooperation and assistance expected of international donor agencies in this regard.

Comrade Dawit Wolde-Ghiorgis, RRC Commissioner and COPWE Central Committee member, told the meeting that perennial land denudation and recurrent natural hazards have put Eritrea, Gondar, Tigray, Wollo and Shoa regions in critical situation. He said that recent climatic changes in those regions were particularly severe and that heavy suffering was endured by the populace while the livestock were decimated.

The Commissioner said that the government has been engaged in short and long-term planning to seek permanent solutions to the repercussions of the natural disasters. He also noted the series of emergency and relief operations undertaken by his office to help victimized communities.

The RRC has mobilized over 100,000 beneficiaries from drought-stricken areas in development-oriented ventures run by 84 rehabilitation and settlement centres of the Commission.

The Commissioner disclosed that while the magnitude of the prevailing drought and its repercussions were as high as that of the 1974 disaster, the prompt action taken by the government in appealing to the international community has forestalled a potentially calamitous situation.

Comrade Dawit expressed apprehension that the present harvest in the fields may not amount too much as the rains were either minimal or did not come in

time. He added that the people being assisted at present may continue doing so during the coming Ethiopian year.

Comrade Dawit noted that a great deal of participation is expected of the humanitarian organizations and that they should make the necessary preparations in the extensive rehabilitation scheme to be commenced next year, which is intended to channel assistance to compatriots in a centralized system.

The donor organizations should enhance their activities to solve the problems of grain, nutrition, food, transportation, warehouses and the like in the area of emergency relief operations, Comrade Dawit said. He thanked all those who took part in the emergency life saving activities in Gondar, Tigray, Wollo and Eritrea regions recently.

Comrade Dawit gave a detailed account of the activities envisaged by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and noted the advantages of the joint meetings of the representatives of the donor organizations.

Finally the participants of the meeting deliberated on the RRC's present activities and future plans of action. (ENA)

CSO: 3400/1949

HEADS OF HIGHER INSTITUTES MEET TO PLAN ACADEMIC YEAR

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Sep 83 pp 1, 5

[Text] Debre Zeit (ENA)--The fourth meeting of Heads of Higher Institutions of learning got underway here yesterday to frame work plans during the coming academic year for universities, colleges and institutes under the Higher Education Commission.

Participants at the two-day forum will deliberate on the qualitative enhancement of higher education and the synchronization of training and research with the regular curricula. The participants include the Presidents of Addis Ababa and Asmara Universities, section heads in the Higher Education Commission, and deans of eight colleges, two faculties, two institutes and an educational academy.

Opening the meeting, Comrade Dr. Taye Gulilat, Higher Education Commissioner, underscored the urgent need for strengthening the nation's science and technology infrastructure and research facilities in order to produce in sufficient quantity much needed trained and skilled manpower. He pointed out that educational development programmes must take into account the resources at the disposal of the executing agencies concerned.

Comrade Dr. Taye Gulilat pinpointed the various factors--including the explosion in student population--which have contributed to the decline in the quality of education and said these problem areas should be effectively tackled. The Higher Education Commissioner called on the participants to discuss with utmost frankness the problems facing higher institutions of learning and to come out with appropriate and practical solutions.

Comrade Mulugeta Simru, Head of Planning and Management in the Commission, submitted a report on work accomplishments to date and future programmes of action.

CSO: 3400/1949

SIX THOUSAND PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS GRADUATE FROM INSTITUTES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpt] A total of 6,000 primary school teacher training institutes (TTIs), operating in different parts of the country.

This was disclosed by Comrade Hailu Bekele, Head of Kindergarten, Special and Primary Schools' Teacher Education Division, within the Ministry of Education, in an interview with our reporter earlier in the week. Comrade Hailu said the output of teachers has more than doubled in the course of the last 10 years. He said up to 1974 the number of teachers graduating annually was not more than 2,800 from TTIs located in Addis Ababa, Asmara, Harrar, Debre Birhan and Jimma.

Comrade Hailu said at present there are 11 teacher training institutes including the six opened in 1974 at Bahr Dar, Gondar, Dessie, Nekemte, Nazareth and Robie. He said on the basis of the nation's 10-Year Indicative Plan, by 1981 the number of teacher training institutes is expected to grow to 15 and the number of teachers graduating annually is to climb to 9,000. He said the Ministry of Education is intending to expand existing facilities in the TTIs with a view to increasing the annual turnover of teachers.

Comrade Hailu pointed out that Ethiopia needs around 8,900 primary school teachers in the coming academic year, but the training capacity is limited to 6,000 teachers only. He said this is an indicator of the actual gap existing between supply and demand of primary school teachers. He said the current teacher-student ratio stands at 1 to 63, whereas the future plans calls reducing the ratio at least 1 to 50 at primary school level.

According to Comrade Hailu Bekele, four of the 11 institutes have capacity to accommodate 600 trainees each, while the remaining seven can handle 550 trainees each. He stressed that the training of teachers is a very expensive undertaking.

Comrade said all necessary arrangements have been made by the government for the construction of two new teacher training institutes in Gamo Goffa and Illubabor administrative regions, in the next few years. This will raise the number of TTIs in the country to 13, he said.

Referring to in-service training programmes for teachers, he said UNICEF and the EEC are providing financial support. He said such programmes will enable untrained teachers in the system to upgrade their skill both professionally and academically. He said there is also a centre in Addis Ababa entrusted with the training of kindergarten teachers, which turns out about 200 of them annually. The course lasts three months and receives substantial financial assistance from UNICEF.

CSO: 3400/1949

BRIEFS

COPWE DELEGATION--The COPWE delegation headed by Comrade Kassaye Aragaw, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Hararghe region, returned here yesterday after a two-week working visit to the Soviet Union. Comrade Kassaye told reporters at Dole International Airport that while in the Soviet Union the team gained valuable insight into the organizational and ideological aspects of party formation and propaganda and agitation work. He said delegation members were able to observe at first hand efforts towards the strengthening of producers' cooperatives and boosting of production in manufacturing enterprises. Comrade Kassaye noted that he and his colleagues were impressed by the level of the Soviet Union's commitment to the furtherance of the legitimate aspirations of developing countries and its support for liberation movements. He said the visit enabled team members gain such experience as would be of help in efforts towards the realization of COPWE's objectives and party formation. Members of the delegation included Comrade Tefera Wonde, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Eritrea region, Comrade Tadesse Gebre-Egziabber, COPWE Central Committee member and Head of Addis Ababa's COPWE Ideological Affairs, and Comrade Awgichew Kefyalew, COPWE Central Committee member and Head of COPWE Organizational Affairs for Shoa region. Delegation members were welcomed at the airport by Comrade Girma Neway, COPWE Central Committee member and Head of the Propaganda and Agitation Main Section in COPWE's Ideological Affairs Department. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Sep 83 p 1]

DILLA TOWN BUDGET--Dilla (ENA)--Members of Dilla Town Council held their third regular meeting recently and, after reviewing past activities approved at 1,111,486 birr budget for 1976 Ethiopian calendar year. Comrade Bewketu Makonnen, Chairman of the Town Council and administrator of the town, and chairmen of the Two Higher Urban Dwellers' Associations presented reports on the political, economic and social activities in the town. At the end of the meeting, the participants resolved to translate into deeds the proclamations on the National Military Service and the Territorial People's Militia and to struggle for the formation of the party of the working people. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Sep 83 p 3]

BALE REYA SESSION--Goba (ENA)--The third session of the Bale regional chapter of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) opened at the auditorium of the Goba town administration yesterday. Opening the four-day meeting, where 121 REYA office-bearers are taking part, Comrade Yishak Abraha, Head of the Organizational Affairs of the regional COPWE, urged comrades assigned

to the REYA posts in the region to discharge their responsibilities effectively. Speaking earlier, Comrade Asfaw Gebre-Mariam, Head of the Youth Affairs of the regional COPWE, noted that 561 basic REYA comprising 102,128 members have been established in the region in accordance with the resolution of the Second COPWE Congress. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Sep 83 p 1]

AETU TRAINEES TO GDR--The All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU) yesterday dispatched 15 of its members to the German Democratic Republic to follow training courses of 10 months-to-four years duration. Ten of the comrades will stay in the GDR for 10 months, three for two years and the remaining two for four years. The AETU announced that it will also soon be sending another batch to the Soviet Union for the same purpose. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Aug 83 p 1]

ASSOSSA SETTLERS PROGRESS--Assossa (ENA)--Peasant settlers and their families in 16 villages in Assossa province, Wollega region, are showing encouraging results in social, political and economic fields. The settlers produced over 57,369 quintals of crops in the current production year. The settlers, who went to Assossa province from Wollo owing to the effect of natural and man-made calamities, registered the production achievement as a result of the training they had received in various agricultural areas coupled with the assistance they secured from the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC). Comrade Yohannes Afework, Acting Manager of the Assossa Hoha Settlement Project, said that the settlers have plans to produce over 100,000 quintals in the coming Ethiopian production year by cultivating an additional of 1,230 hectares. Having adopted a socialist model of production, the settlers carry out diverse agricultural activities such as breeding cattle and keeping bee-hives, Comrade Yohannes said. In a further effort to improve the food production potential for the peasants and create an additional source of income, a horticultural project has also been launched over 32 hectares. Meanwhile, 647,370 various kinds of tree-seedlings were planted in the locality to prevent soil erosion. The peasant settlers have set up a service co-operative with a capital of 250,000 birr. Comrade Yohannes further noted that 12 clinics have already become operational and are catering for the health of the settlers. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Aug 83 p 1]

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES TOURED--Commissioners from the seven planning zonal offices left here yesterday on a study tour of socialist countries. The commissioners will visit the Soviet Union, Hungary, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic where they will exchange notes on centralized plan preparation. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Sep 83 p 1]

SEMINARS ON NMS--Representatives of mass organizations and chairmen of discussion forums in Assela town, Arssi region held a day-long seminar to chart out ways to translate into deeds the proclamations on the National Military Service and Territorial People's Militia. Speaking on the occasion Comrade Alemayehu Gebre-Giorgis, Head of COPWE Organizational Affairs in Chilalo province, said that the National Military Service is of decisive importance to defend the revolutionary gains scored during the last nine years. Similar seminars were also held in Robi town of Ticho province in the same region and in Yifat Timuga province, Shoa region. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Sep 83 p 1]

JOBS IN KAFFA--Jimma (ENA)--A total of 14,095 persons have obtained permanent and temporary employment in Kaffa region during the past five years under the auspices of the branch office of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. A total of 23,457 people were registered from 1971 to 1975 Ethiopian calendar year, of whom 3,882 were employed as permanent and 10,213 as temporary. In addition, the branch office enabled 1,741 persons to be employed as temporary workers last year in the state farms. Comrade Getachew Dagne, head of the office of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs for Kaffa region said that 336 members of the Surma nationality who were affected by man-made and natural calamities in the region were employed at the Debeka State Farm. There are 10,687 workers in the region organized under 77 trade unions. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Sep 83 p 1]

TREASON CONVICTIONS--Asmara (ENA)--The special court in Eritrea region has sentenced seven people convicted of treason and bribery to jail terms ranging from life imprisonment to two years with hard labour. Private Tesfa-Mariam Tesfa-Egzhi was given life sentence following conviction on charges of deserting the Police Force and joining one of the bandit gangs. He passed over classified information to the traitorous anti-unity band, according to the court record. Two other people convicted of inciting innocent folk to flee the country or join one of the secessionist groups were given 15 and 10 year jail terms. The rest were slapped with lighter sentences. Meanwhile, the regional Special Court sentenced to nine years of rigorous jail term an employee of the area office of the Forestry and Wildlife Conservation and Development Authority convicted to receiving 15 birr in bribe from an individual engaged in illicit tree cutting. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Sep 83 p 5]

ROBI TOWN BUDGET--Members of the Robi Town Council of Ticho province, Arssi region, recently held a meeting in which they reviewed development activities and approved a 96,649 birr budget for the 1976 Ethiopian calendar year. The money will be used for the construction of low cost houses, market places and for other development projects, according to Comrade Tezera Kassa, the Administrator of the town. The council constructed last year an additional of 12 classrooms for the elementary school in the town at a cost of 50,000 birr, a public pharmacy at a cost of 14,000 birr, and a stockyard at a cost of 10,000 birr. A water reservoir is being constructed by the Council at present at a cost of 60,000 birr, according to Comrade Tezera. In a similar development, the special higher council of Gimbi town in Wollega region has approved a 1,357,066 birr budget for development activities for the coming Ethiopian calendar year after reviewing past achievements. The budget allocated will be used for the construction of low cost houses, roads, sport field and similar other projects. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Sep 83 p 5]

UNDCF DONATION--The Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority (EELPA) yesterday received a donation of 49 heavy and medium size transport trucks and small vehicles for supervisory staff and two mobile workshop facilities from the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Sep 83 p 1]

'EASTERN WIND 83' HIT--The Arabic-language weekly AL ALEM based its editorial on the aggressive designs of American imperialism, which is aimed at disturbing world peace and security. The paper discussed the recent military manoeuvres conducted in the Horn of Africa by the U. S. with the participation of Somali troops under the code name of "Eastern Wind 83", as part of an American aggression aimed at attacking the genuine aspirations of peoples for peace, democracy and social progress. AL ALEM condemned American imperialism for carrying out similar provocative deeds in Central America and North Africa, all of which are meant to threaten the progressive regimes that are determined to build socialism and bring about economic progress and prosperity to their respective peoples. In its closing remark AL ALEM noted that the U. S. dominated military exercises in Africa and elsewhere in the world cannot stop the peoples of these countries from marching along the course of progress of their own choice. It invited all progressive and democratic forces to step up the degree of co-operation among themselves so as to halt the policy which American imperialism wishes to impose of them. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Sep 83 p 3]

WORKERS' TEAM TO USSR--A ten-member team comprising workers selected from workers' unions under the All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU) yesterday left here for scholarship to the Soviet Union. The AETU secretariat revealed that the team would follow a ten-month course on trade unions, the team includes members of regional executive committees, the AETU secretariat pointed out that the scholarship was obtained on the basis of an agreement signed between AETU and the Workers' Union of the Soviet Union. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Sep 83 p 3]

SHOA DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR--Nazareth (ENA)--A two-day seminar attended by representatives of governmental departments and mass organisations, provincial and district administrators, and production and political cadres in Shoa region aimed at reviewing the Revolutionary Development Campaign opened here yesterday. The participants of the seminar, which is held in the assembly hall of Kebele 11 Higher Two Urban Dwellers' Association here, will be briefed on achievements in the region in the agriculture, industrial and trade sectors. Opening the seminar, Comrade Abebe Belayneh, the regional chief administrator and COPWE central committee member, said that technological services have to be expanded in order to enhance productivity. Earlier, Comrade Fincha Woude, acting representative of the Revolutionary Development Campaign Department in Shoa region, presented a report on programmes intended to improve the agricultural practices of peasants. A similar seminar was held recently in Kacha-Bira district, Kambata-Hadiya province in the same region. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Sep 83 p 1]

ZONE THREE YOUTH--A half-day seminar for youth workers within COPWE's Zone Three here, aimed at enhancing productivity and deliberating on the implementation of the National Military Service, was held at the National Theatre. Opening the seminar, Comrade Samson Wubishet, head of the youth affairs of COPWE's Zone Three briefed the participants on the role they have to play in the Revolutionary process based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. He reminded the youth workers of the contributions expected of them in enhancing production and in the effort to implement the National Military Service.

Similarly in Gondar, a day-long seminar, organized to implement the Proclamations on the National Military Service and the Territorial People's Militia, opened Sunday in Aikel town, Gondar region. District administrators in Chilga province, representatives of mass and government organizations and police chiefs took part in the seminar held at the auditorium of the provincial educational office. Opening the seminar, Comrade Iyob Tsegaye, COPWE representative of Chilga province, said that every citizen should work for the development of the consciousness of the masses, to do away with backwardness and to defend the country from any aggression. Comrade Yignaw Taye, deputy administrator of the province, earlier spoke outlining the objective of the Proclamations. The representatives of mass organizations in the province also made statements pledging firm resolve to struggle for the implementation of the proclamations. [ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Aug 83 p 3]

AWASSA TOWN BUDGET--Awassa (ENA)--The Awassa Town Council held its third regular meeting over the weekend and approved a 570,828 birr budget for fiscal year 1983-84. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Mesfin Haile, Chairman of the Town's General Council, exhorted the members to live up to the responsibilities vested on them. He also presented a report on the work accomplishments of the council in the political, economic and social fields. Comrade Dawit Yacob, head of the regional COPWE Propaganda and Agitational Section, briefed members on the momentum of the revolution. The participants pledged on the occasion to put into practice the decisions of the Revolutionary Government and COPWE and to struggle for the formation of the working people's party and the realization of the National Military Service scheme. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Aug 83 p 3]

BALE PEASANTS' CO-OPS--Goba (ENA)--One provincial, three districts peasants' associations and ten service cooperatives in Bale region recently received certificates of recognition sent to them by the Ministry of Agriculture. The peasant organizations to which certificates were handed over are the Mendeyo province peasants' associations, the Goba, Goro and Senana districts peasants' associations and ten other service cooperatives in different localities. Comrade Fisseha Andeto, administrator of Mendeyo province, said on the occasion that the effort made by the associations to improve the livelihood of their members was encouraging. Last Sunday, certificates of legal recognition were handed over to the Agarfa district peasants' association and four other peasants' service cooperatives. The certificates were sent to the associations by the Ministry of Agriculture. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Sep 83 p 3]

KEMBATA-HADIYA PROGRESS--Hossana (ENA)--Satisfactory results have been registered in familiarizing modern agricultural methods in various parts of Kembata-Hadiya province of Shoa region, according to Comrade Mulugeta Worku, provincial representative of the Ministry of Agriculture. In the work activities undertaken, 234 peasants were trained in accounting, book-keeping and management, 288 peasants in improved agricultural practices, 266 housewives in basic home economics, 59 peasants in soil and water development and conservation and 8 peasants in preparation of animal fodder. A total of 3,286 quintals of fertilizer and 100 quintals of selected seeds were distributed among

the peasants while 104 demonstration plots were prepared and 11 model houses were built in the area. A total of 3,699 m. of terrace dams and 81 m. of feeder roads were made operational and another 145 km. of terrace dams and 22 km of roads were reinforced, it was reported. Some 4,683,800 tree seedlings were planted on 30 hectares of land and two rivers were harnessed, according to the provincial office of the Ministry of Agriculture. Over 169,300 head of cattle and animals were vaccinated while 84 local cows were cross-bred with foreign stock and 36 quintals of animal fodder were prepared, the report added. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Sep 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/1949

SONATRAM ACQUIRES TWO SHIPS CONSTRUCTED IN FRG

Libreville L'UNION in French 30 Aug 83 p 4

[Article: "Walla's Fruitful Mission in France and Germany" by Ogandaga d'Ekarapango]

[Text] Sonatram (National Marine Transport Company), which since its inception has operated on a charter system, will very shortly be equipped with two ships, one named the "Mpassa" and the other the "Abanga." This disclosure was made to us by Raphael Moapa-Walla, secretary of state attached to the deputy minister to the prime minister, responsible for the merchant marine, who has just completed a 10-day trip to France and West Germany.

During this trip, Moapa-Walla was accompanied by a sizable delegation including notably Pierre Sockat, the director of shipping and seamen, Mamadou Ibrahim, the delegation charge responsible to the president of the republic, Courtabessis, the technical advisor to the managing director of Sonatram, and several Sonatram technicians.

In France, the secretary of state and his staff have had a series of meetings with Sonatram's private partners, particularly the "Veritas" office which is a rating company responsible for the supervision and inspection of the seaworthiness of ships, the "Barry Rogliano" company, a freighting agent which serves as middleman between sellers and buyers. It was through the latter that Sonatram was able to establish the various contacts with the Neptune shipyards in Rostok, West Germany where the two ships were built. In West Germany, as a matter of fact, the members of the Gabonese merchant marine and of the Sontaram delegation observed the sea trials of one of the ships. Throughout the entire test period all the equipment was severely tested. On the whole the results were very satisfactory and the features of the ships are excellent, Secretary of State Moapa-Walla declared. He also discussed the problem of the training of merchant marine personnel with the authorities of the various companies. For its part, the Veritas office agreed to supply technical assistance to the Gabonese merchant marine.

In Secretary of State Moapa-Walla's opinion, it is important to note that the two ships have identical features: approximately 150 meters long by more than 21 meters wide. Each ship has a capacity of 12,720 metric tons fully loaded in port and is suited for sea freighting, particularly for the export of wood.

9824

CSO: 3419/1191

MAJOR THEMES OF JAWARA'S PARLIAMENTARY SPEECH

London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Sep 83 p 2174

[Article by M. D. N'Jie]

[Text]

IT IS no accident that agriculture and security were the highlights of President Jawara's speech opening parliament on August 17. The former, with its sub-sectors of animal husbandry and fisheries, constitutes the most important national economic activity while the latter is unquestionably a prerequisite for development.

Recognising that "for a long time to come The Gambia will remain an agricultural country", and that the international economic situation is such that the value of her exports is falling while that of imports is rising, Sir Dawda said that the country must concentrate on those areas which "would guarantee national survival and stability". Thus, while not neglecting cash crops, it is planned to increase food crop production by an annual rate of 4.6 per cent.

To this end, the greater production of maize, cassava and other root crops and vegetables will be promoted, bearing in mind the storage and marketing aspects. As the large-scale production of rice would have to await the construction of the bridge-barrage, work on its medium-scale production has started under the Jahally-Pacharr Smallholder Project which aims at adding 6,800 tonnes to local production, thereby considerably reducing expenditure on rice imports.

Simultaneously, the swamp rehabilitation programme in other parts of the country would continue. There are hopes that arrangements for the funding of the D42.5m. Agricultural Development Programme would soon be concluded.

The objective of the animal husbandry sub-sector is to improve the breeding of the

trypanotolerant N'Daama cattle to the point that not only would local demand for milk and meat be met but there would also be an appreciable increase in the number of cattle exported and so bring in much needed foreign exchange.

The president decried the continuing poaching and pillaging of maritime resources by foreign vessels. Effective policing of territorial waters is handicapped by the absence of adequate resources. However, an accurate assessment of the potentials will be undertaken to determine the safe level of commercial exploitation by the state.

Adherence to the mixed economy was restated in the special plea for private enterprise to participate in the different sectors of the agricultural industry. "In the final analysis," Sir Dawda said, "the considerable agricultural potential of this country can only be exploited by our own human resources supplemented by capital and appropriate agricultural technologies accessible to all farmers."

He emphasised the need for efficiency, and that "future policy will continue to be geared towards fair prices for agricultural produce, livestock and fish, together with certain basic services and the gradual reduction of subsidies on agricultural inputs".

The upturn in the number of charter tourists and the gradual development of tourism in the provinces gave cause for optimism in this increasingly important sector. But a reference to the importance of the industry being seen to be beneficial to the economy and contribute to government revenues and foreign exchange earn-

ings indicates there is room for much improvement in this area.

A tough line was taken with "lame duck" parastatals. His expressed concern "about the continued inefficient performance of some of the other public enterprises and the financial and other losses being incurred by them" must be seen in the context of his warning that government "will not tolerate any inefficiency in the provision of the transport and telecommunications service and will take decisive action to prevent any deterioration of standards or financial loss in these services".

Sir Dawda described as unsound a policy which assumed that the country should not be burdened by excessive expenditure on security because of the continuance of the traditional peace on which the country's political institutions, the economy and society are based. One has only to think of the events of July, 1981, to realise that there are those who, with outside help, would substitute the barrel of a gun for the

supremacy of the ballot box, he said. Henceforth, the security and intelligence services, and law enforcement agencies will be "properly reorganised and led to meet the new challenges of nationhood, particularly the politics of destabilisation, terrorism and violence."

The president said national unity was a prerequisite for continued stability and prosperity, adding that without it, The Gambia is neither a state nor a nation. "Even before the attainment of our independence in 1965, I repeatedly stressed the need to maintain national unity, and for all Gambians, irrespective of tribe and religion, to live together in peace and harmony, and to exercise tolerance for each other's views. These political values of tolerance, the right of the individual, freedom of assembly and of speech as well as of worship are all enshrined in the Constitution of the republic. Freedom, however, does not mean licence and for every right in the constitution there is a corresponding obligation."

CSO: 3400/28

NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER REPORTEDLY PROVING POPULAR

London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Sep 83 p 2208

[Text]

A new weekly newspaper called *The Senegambia Sun* has been appearing on news-stands in The Gambia. Its launching is another aspect of Senegambian co-operation, writes *Malick Jung in Banjul*. The material for the 12-page tabloid is prepared and edited in Banjul, flown to Dakar for printing, and flown back to Banjul for distribution. It is owned by the Société Sénégalaise de Presse et Publications, the same private company which publishes the Senegalese daily *Le Soleil*.

According to the editor-in-chief, Mr. Baboucar Gaye, a Gambian journalist, the company saw the absence of a good newspaper in The Gambia and decided to step in. Indeed, the *Senegambia Sun* is the biggest local newspaper that has ever appeared in Banjul's streets. The cyclostyled, foolscap affairs that formed the press in The Gambia are certainly no match. Mr. Gaye said the *Senegambia Sun* would be very much like *Le Soleil* in terms of neatness of printing and quality of photographs.

When rumours about the newspaper first broke out, it was said that it would be an English version of *Le Soleil*. But this idea was dismissed by Mr. Gaye, who said: "The *Senegambia Sun* is not a translation, the only thing we have in common is ownership. Although the paper will be printed in Dakar, we are going to originate our own stories here".

Apart from stories written by the editor and his small staff, the paper will depend on freelance material and on news agencies. Asked about the newspaper's objectives, Mr. Gaye said they were those of any normal, good newspaper: to provide interesting and varied news, and to highlight government policies, programmes and projects. About the latter, he said they would be supplementing the efforts of the Government Information Service. However, he added, this does not mean the paper will not, where necessary, comment on the news.

On the contents of the paper, Mr. Gaye pointed out that although about 50 per cent of the space would be dedicated to Gambian news, there would be a portion for Senegambian news which could originate either in Senegal where they have a correspondent, or in The Gambia. He said that since the paper is a weekly, their emphasis would be on commentary and explanations of the news. Despite the editor's assurance that the *Senegambia Sun* would not stop at merely reporting events, no one in Banjul expects it to be too critical of the government. Its sister newspaper, *Le Soleil*, is not known to be too outspoken about governmental decisions in Senegal.

Nevertheless, the two issues of the newspaper that have appeared at the time of writing, have proved very popular. The paper has been selling like hot cakes and many people are saying, "a good paper at last."

GAMBIA

BRIEFS

PRELIMINARY CENSUS FIGURES--The Gambia's population now stands at 695,886 as against 493,499 in 1973, according to preliminary figures on the recent population and housing census. The figures issued by the Ministry of Economic Planning show that Western Division is now the biggest population centre in The Gambia with 138,504 people. MacCarthy Island Division follows next with 130,041 and Upper River Division has the third biggest population with 112,916 people. The country's capital Banjul experienced a growth rate of about 3 per cent from the 1973 figure of 39,179 to 44,536. The Kombo St. Mary area have the biggest growth rate--161 per cent from 39,404 people in the last census to the present total of 102,858. The smallest concentration of people aside from the capital was recorded in the Lower River Division with a figure of 55,620. A statement from the Ministry of Economic Planning pointed out that the preliminary population figures could be revised as they are based "on a quick hand count of the census returns." The Director of Central Statistics, Mr. Baboucar Mbowe, said that a provisional report will be issued by his office in October. The full report he said will not be available until in three years time due to the computerised system which the department have now adopted. He said that the census figure was almost accurate when compared with the forecasted growth rate of 2.8 per cent made in 1973. The census which was held in April this year is the first to be entirely conducted by Gambia personnel. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Sep 83 p 2208]

COUP DETAINEES RELEASED--President Dawda Jawara, has approved the release of 51 people detained in connection with the abortive coup of July, 1981. A release from the Attorney General's office said this was the last batch of persons held under custody after the July, 1981 rebellion. The release of these people, the statement explained, means that except for those who have already been convicted or are now standing trial on various criminal charges before the special divisions of the Supreme Court, there are presently no detainees in custody as a result of the events of July 30, 1981. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Sep 83 p 2208]

CSO: 3400/28

KOJO TSIKATA'S MILITARY CAREER REVIEWED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Sep 83 p 12

[Article by The Star's Foreign News Service: "Shadowy Soldier of Fortune Has Survived Coups and Vicious Wars"]

[Text] ACCRA — One of the most powerful men in Ghana is a shadowy mercenary soldier who has survived so many wars, coup attempts and vicious power struggles that he has been credited with a supernatural ability to render himself invisible to his enemies.

To those determined to stamp out the national "industry" of corruption, Captain Kojo Tsikata has assumed the mantle of an austere Robin Hood and a feared public watchdog — although with a certain amount of blood on his jaws.

He is widely believed to have masterminded the assassinations of several prominent political rivals and encouraged the execution of others tried by various special tribunals.

As a socialist soldier of fortune he is credited in Ghana with playing a key role in the victory of President Agostinho Neto's MPLA in the 1976 Angolan civil war by negotiating the arrival of Cuban troops.

Captain Tsikata is a frequent visitor to Luanda and maintains contact with Libya's Colonel Muammar Gaddafi and President Fidel Castro of Cuba.

A close friend and confidant of head of State Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, he wielded an unspecified but clearly considerable authority for more than a year after Ghana's latest coup, despite having no official position in the revolutionary government other than that of "special adviser".

Then in a national television interview he announced that he was responsible for national security.

Apparently accountable to no one but Mr Rawlings, he has angered other members of the ruling Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) by ignoring them and discussing major national policy decisions with Mr Rawlings alone.

His supporters say he is the only man in Ghana in whom Mr Rawlings has complete faith.

Opposition to the captain even within the PNDC grew to the point where his supporters were involved in a shoot-out with rival troops in October last year.

Now he has moved with Mr Rawlings to the heavily fortified castle in Accra where they are guarded by a loyal unit made up mainly of Captain Tsikata's Ewe tribesmen.

Over the years Captain Tsikata has been sentenced to death by a succession of Ghanaian governments only to be saved by a timely coup or sympathetic public opinion. He has also survived assassination attempts.

He now appears to have escaped retribution for the murders of three prominent judges, whose killings he allegedly masterminded after they opposed his plans to replace the courts with civil and military tribunals.

A judicial commission which investigated the murders recommended that the captain be tried for the killings. One of the soldiers implicated said he thought he was acting under government orders because his instructions came from Captain Tsikata.

For the national security chief most of the embarrassing evidence was removed when that soldier and two other members of his unit were publicly executed by firing squad last month.

Sandhurst-trained Captain Tsikata's military career began in 1960 when he served as a junior officer with the Ghanaian contingent dispatched to the Congo -- ostensibly as part of the United Nations intervention force.

He told a national television audience here recently that Ghana's then President Kwame Nkrumah considered the UN role as secondary to the contingent's main mission of supporting the socialist and pan-Africanist ideals of President Patrice Lumumba.

After Mr Lumumba's murder and the deaths of part of the Ghanaian force, Captain Tsikata is believed to have led his platoon in a series of "reprisal" raids on Belgian settlements.

His Congo activities caught the attention of the numerous African nationalists then based in Ghana and, he says, he then agreed to take command of the Angolan MPLA's military wing

in its war against the Portuguese.

Soon after Captain Tsikata's departure for Angola his political idol, Mr Nkrumah, was deposed and Ghana's new rulers placed a substantial reward on the captain's head.

For four years the military government of Ghana kept a wary eye open for the exiled Captain Tsikata who was rumoured to be raising an army to place Mr Nkrumah back in power.

He returned from exile soon after Ghana's second military government, under General Acheampong, took power but was arrested in 1976 and sentenced to death for plotting a coup.

But the captain was freed when General Acheampong was deposed by another group of officers. He flew back to Angola where he lived until Mr Rawlings first took power in 1979.

During Ghana's latest coup attempt, in June this year, the plotters under Corporal Halidu Gyiwas made it clear that they hated the captain.

CSO: 3400/30

NATIONAL ECONOMIC, POLITICAL SITUATION EXAMINED

Rawlings' Position

Dakar AFRICA in French No 153, Aug-Sep 83 pp 23-24

[Article by Tony Lawson: "The Most Threatened African"]

[Text] Accra--Is Rawlings against the wall? Where is Ghana headed? Everyone agrees that the economic, and above all the political, situation there is worrisome. The two articles we are carrying here, from divergent sources, prove this. But can Flight Lieutenant Rawlings stay in power, despite the threats hovering over his regime? The two articles here will contribute some information on which to base an answer to this question.

To indicate that Lt Jerry John Rawlings, head of the Ghanaian revolution, is a threatened man does not mean much. At most it would be more a question of a sign of health for a revolution in its infancy. Particularly since neither the atmosphere of material deprivation of all kinds and galloping inflation plaguing its people today nor the multiple political crises and the putschist efforts have affected its seeming stability. The Rawlings government is still there, at least as strong as it was 20 months ago.

And yet...there have been four attempted coups d'etat, a reduction of imports to a minimum, and dramatic brush fires which have destroyed 40 percent of the cacao plantations. These are only some of the obstacles with which the People's National Defense Council (PNDC) must deal. More serious still was the assassination in 1982 of three judges and an officer, in which a PNDC member was implicated. The moral authority of Rawlings was seriously shaken thereby. But everything was back in place after those responsible were arrested, tried and executed.

The Support of the Workers

Another decisive test of Rawlings' popularity is the 1983 austerity budget, announced last April as the first element in a 4-year plan designed to establish the balance essential to the Ghanaian economy. The program involved a system of subsidies for exports and taxes on imports so Draconian that it came down in fact to a disguised devaluation, with IMF agreement, of nearly 90 percent of the cedi, the national currency. The result was that the prices of imported goods went up 75 to 99 percent, while that of oil doubled. Parallel with this, the minimum day wage was also increased by 75 percent.

As was to be expected, the workers' defense committees (WDC) immediately protested, as did the conservative opposition, although theoretically, it advocated austerity measures. The church hierarchy, the cadres and the conservative student unions tried to join this movement, demanding the resignation of the PNDC.

But they failed to win acceptance by the workers organizations, which were anxious not to let themselves fall into the hands of the "enemies of the revolution." This is the reason for the freedom to maneuver which the PNDC continues to enjoy.

In fact, thanks to its popular base, the Rawlings government succeeded with a veritable long shot in reestablishing the financial credibility of the country. The IMF granted it credit in the amount of \$337 million, and the World Bank invested \$140 million in its development projects.

The conference of lenders to Ghana in November will doubtless produce further aid. For the authorities in Ghana who have laid plans for investing 500 million cedis in their vast rural mobilization project, this is a necessary shot in the arm to enable the people's defense committees (PDC) to increase their activity in the rural sector. During the last attempted putsch on 19 June, it was they who spontaneously set up roadblocks throughout the country and undertook to patrol the frontiers. Some of these committees will, moreover, become people's militia.

Radicalization of the Opposition

For the Ghanaian leaders, the problem of security and self-defense remains a burning one. Numerous opponents are awaiting their chance. They have not given up. The 19 June coup which failed illustrates this radicalization of the opposition.

There are already in certain African countries groups of "rebel" soldiers prepared to go into action against the Rawlings regime. According to Accra, their links with the CIA or other foreign secret services are known. In any case, the PNDC is aware of them and knows that it must expect other hostile acts, despite the firmness, to say the least, it demonstrated in executing the four persons in the military involved in the failed 19 June putsch. The aggression-repression cycle in Ghana is likely to continue for some time.

Rawlings also says that he can rely on the support of the majority of the people of Ghana, who are united on the basic issues and whose patriotism was demonstrated during the battle against smuggling during the numerous "help yourself" campaigns. His party, the PNDC, has every interest, moreover, in strengthening its bonds with the workers of Ghana in view of the total hostility shown toward it by the cadres and the students.

Despite the harshness of daily life, the Rawlings regime claims to have total confidence in what it calls "the people's masses," a sector of the population which it is almost impossible to circumscribe. The fragility of the revolutionary institutions is in any case obvious. Too many interests are

The Complaint of the Middle Classes

For now, these economic difficulties are causing serious social tensions. The atmosphere is heavy, as evidenced by the presence of the soldiers the government has assigned to all these strategic points.

Today, less than 2 years after he won power, the young Captain Rawlings is being very seriously challenged. If he has been able to survive three attempted coups d'etat, he must still face the complaints of the middle classes. And he must do so without the support of either the unions or the students, who have now ceased to support him.

In the capital cities of neighboring countries, opponents, whom the Ghanaian government accuses of financing agitation in Ghana with fortunes they took with them, are becoming active.

The austerity program is vigorously resisted. But it would be difficult for Rawlings to reverse himself without risking being deprived of the foreign credit which the IMF, formerly described as the tool of American imperialism, has granted him.

5157

CSO: 3419/1199

BRIEFS

HAMIDU DENIES COUP LETTER--Lt-General Joshua Hamidu (rtd.) has vehemently denied seeking help from the Liberian Head of State, General S. K. Doe, in order to overthrow the PNDC. In a press conference at the London Ritz Hotel, he said he had never met General Doe, had never written any letter to him, and that any letter or document purported to have been written by him "must be a wicked and brazen forgery." He said General Doe's "courage to take a firm decision to restore diplomatic relations with Israel... immediately makes him the number one enemy of the Libyan masters of Rawlings. And given the extent to which Rawlings is pawing the sovereignty of Ghana to Libya and Cuba, it is only to be expected that they should see the development in Liberia as posing a possible danger to their conspiracy to turn Ghana into a staging ground for the subversion of neighbouring West African countries." He also claimed that Flt-Lt. Rawlings was controlled "by the band of hard-core Communist activists such as Kojo Tsikata who have manipulated him into becoming one of the principal agents of international subversion and terrorism." In his prepared statement, Gen. Hamidu alleged that the British newspaper, the GUARDIAN, was giving "respectability to terrorism in Ghana." He declared he did not intend to "sit idly by." Asked whether he was a member of any opposition group, he said he was not, but was prepared to join forces with anyone "to save Ghana." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3447, 5 Sep 83 p 2086]

FUEL CONSERVATION MEASURES--The face value of all categories of ration coupons has been reduced by 50 per cent. In addition, private cars will now be served four gallons of petrol weekly. Vehicles without counterfoils of the valid ration coupon displayed on the windscreen will henceforth not be served with petrol. These are among a number of measures being adopted by the Petroleum Department to conserve fuel. It said the plan to improve upon the fuel situation currently facing the country would have to be delayed due to a mechanical breakdown and an accident which occurred at the Tema Refinery recently. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3447, 5 Sep 83 p 2086]

PDC CONFRONTATIONS--A two-day conference on defence committees was recently held at the Kwame Nkrumah conference centre. Delivering the opening address, the Secretary to the National Defence Committee (NDC), Professor Mawuse Dake, said the PNDC was seriously concerned about unnecessary confrontations between PDCs on one hand, and the military and the police on

the other. Meanwhile an official announcement has directed that all military and police personnel attached to the Greater Accra Regional NDC Secretariat must report to their units immediately. They are also to cease performing duties with the Secretariat until further notice. The public in Greater Accra have been asked to report any misconduct of the Regional NDC Secretariat personnel relating to the seizure of cars or goods, as well as the payment of illegal fines to the PNDC Secretary for the Greater Accra Region. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3447, 5 Sep 83 p 2087]

GHANA AIRWAYS SERVICE CHARGES--Ghana Airways has introduced service charges payable in foreign currency by its cedi-paying ticket-holding passengers on return flights to Ghana to enable the corporation to pay for airport services abroad. In an interview with GNA in Accra, Group Captain Frank Okyne, managing director of the airline, said each passenger in economy class returning to London, would be expected to pay 25 pounds sterling and those from Rome 50,000 lira. First class passengers pay double these rates. The managing director said these measures were necessary to reduce the corporation's heavy dependence on the Bank of Ghana to meet its foreign currency needs. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3447, 5 Sep 83 p 2088]

ODOI-SYKES JAILED FOR CONTEMPT--Mr. Samuel Odoi-Sykes, a former ambassador and MP in the Third Republic, was jailed for seven days along with his daughter Cynthia for contempt of the Citizens' Vetting Committee. They were to purge themselves of the contempt after their seven days' imprisonment. Mr. Odoi-Sykes had been ordered to pay almost £150,000 in penalties for four years of undeclared income on which he paid tax after March last year on his release from custody. Mr. Odoi-Sykes protested against what he called an unfair decision, and alleged there was a political vendetta. His daughter joined in with cries of "You can do anything, you can lock us up, you can kill all of us...", despite her father's attempt to restrain her. The CVC warned them against committing contempt, then later adjourned for more than one hour to consider a punishment for the "uncontrollable" Odoi-Sykes, before returning with the seven-day sentence. On Mrs Edith Odoi-Sykes, his wife, the CVC ordered her to pay additional taxes of over £81,000 without penalty on her business income during 1977-82. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3449, 19 Sep 83 pp 2205, 2206]

TOP PRISON MEN RETIRED--Major S. Ohene Asare of the Ghana Armed Forces has been seconded to the Prison Service as the acting Director of Prisons following the retirement of Mr. K. T. Boison and Mr. R. Y. Kpodo, both Directors of Prisons and Mr. Michael Yartley, Assistant Director of Prisons. An official statement said that 11 other senior officers of the service have also been dismissed for gross incompetence in the execution of their duties. They are Mr. D. A. Abbey, Mr. F. K. Wemegah, Mr. S. E. K. Heheshie, Mr. M. Nortey Ocquaye, Mr. Y. B. Shardow and Mr. A. H. Ewusie, Mr. J. K. Oduro, Mr. D. A. Aidoo, Mr. S. O. Akwaah, Sgt. S. K. Woode and Mr. Nicholas Niamako Nartey. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3449, 19 Sep 83 p 2206]

CSO: 3400/31

FOUR-YEAR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN APPROVED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Aug 83 p 5

[Text] The Guinea-Bissau Council of Ministers approved, with changes, the 4-year plan (1983-1986) for economic and social development of the country, it was learned by ANOP [Portuguese News Agency] from an official source in Bissau yesterday.

The text of the 4-year plan will be submitted to the PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] Central Committee for analysis and approval.

The Council of the Revolution, the maximum organ of power of the country after the coup d'etat of 14 November 1980, later will give the force of law to the government development plan for the 1983-1986 period.

The approval of the plan ended the 3-week "marathon" of plenary meetings of the government, interrupted by 3 days during the trip to Dakar by President Joao Bernardo Vieira.

The 4-year development plan which now will have to be reformulated in the fields of rural and other developments, was prepared in its final phase, by a French team of experts who continued the work done by Guinean economists, the U.N. Development Program (UNDP), and Soviet, Portuguese and Dutch economists.

On the other hand, the Guinean Government is preparing to speed up the implementation of the economic stabilization program of the country which was conceived already as the first phase of the 4-year development plan to end in 1986.

The stabilization program will impose, as the most important measures, the revaluation of agricultural products, reorganization of state trade sector, evaluation of private retail trade and changes of the exchange rate with the resulting devaluation of the Guinean peso.

The priority objective of the Guinean Government is to decrease the imbalance of the trade and payments balance through increase in the value of exports which at present cover only 20 percent of the total of imports into the country.

The execution of the program of economic stabilization of Guinea-Bissau is to be recommended to the Guinean Government by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) and the International credit and cooperation organizations, it was learned by ANOP from political and diplomatic sources in Bissau.

The start of the implementation of the economic stabilization in the country is directly related to the opening of foreign credits and total financing of the first 4 year Guinean development plan. A round table of contributing countries and organizations is scheduled to take place in Geneva next January.

11634

CSO: 3442/341

COUNTRY ACCEPTED AS MEMBER OF OMVG

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 30 July 83 p 8

[Text] Guinea-Bissau was accepted as full member of the Gambia River Development Organization (OMVG) at the fifth summit of that organization which took place on 27 and 28 of this month in Dakar. Comrade Brigade Commander Joao Bernardo Vieira secretary general of the party and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, who returned to Bissau yesterday, was present at the summit.

The OMVG was created in 1978 and its aim is to make use of the natural resources of the Gambia River. With our entry in this organization it now includes the four countries of the sub-region.

The sixth summit of the Gambia River Development Organization will take place in our country in the second half of July of next year, according to the final communique published at the end of the meeting.

The closing session of the conference took place in the morning of last Thursday at the International Exchange Center in Dakar, with the signing and reading of the joint communique of the four chiefs of state present.

The joint communique points out the need for regulating now existing small projects. The large ones, however, were not abandoned, but were set aside for future study, and the need for speeding them up was indicated.

At the opening session Comrade Chairman of the Revolutionary Council Joao Bernardo Vieira, said that the aim of our organization is integration and economic independence. The speech of Comrade Nino Vieira will be published in the next issue of our newspaper.

Presidents Sekou Toure and Abdou Diouf pointed out in their speeches the need for a joint effort of the countries of the sub-region to make a common effort for the utilization of their natural resources and expressed satisfaction at Guinea-Bissau joining the organization. For his part, the Gambian chief of state, Dawda Kairaba Jawara, believes that this conference is a reply to the challenge to African people to unite our continent, so that it can face the challenge imposed on us by underdevelopment.

11635

CSO 3442/340

FRG, UNESCO ASSISTANCE IN BROADCASTING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Aug 83 p 5

[Text] The Federal Republic of Germany will finance in Guinea-Bissau the development of radio broadcasting, training of cadres and FM coverage in the amount of \$1,072,000, revealed the ANOP [Portuguese News Agency] an official source on Tuesday.

The plans have been prepared by UNESCO and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and provide for the establishment of a rural radio service and the setting up of radio broadcasting stations in three cities of the interior: Gabu, Cachungo and Catio.

The only coparticipation in the financing is the International Program for Telecommunications Development (IPTD), which has already applied \$20,000.

The project envisages the installation of a 3-kilowatt transmitter in Nhacra, near Bissau, and the setting up of repeaters in some regions of the country.

On the other hand, Canada will finance with \$30,000 the purchase of technical information equipment for the Guinean national radio broadcasting.

The new central radio stations in Bissau are in the meantime being installed by Yugoslavia, which donated all the material.

For its part, Portugal maintains its promise to finance and carry out the rehabilitation of the medium wave transmitter center in Nhacra, and of the respective generator, and to continue granting technical training internship to the personnel of the Bissau official radio.

The transmitter in Nhacra, installed under the Portuguese administration in Guinea-Bissau, has 100 kilowatts power, but is now operating only at 25 kilowatts.

11634

CSO: 3442/341

BRIEFS

CHINA DONATES SPORTS EQUIPMENT--The All China Federation of Trade Unions has donated to its counterpart of Guinea-Bissau, the UNTG [National Union of Guinea-Bissau Workers], sports equipment consisting of 40 shirts, 40 shorts, 40 pairs of shoes, 40 pairs of socks, 40 balls and 8 kneepads. The gift presentation ceremony took place at 1000 hours last Monday at the UNTG headquarters in Bissau. Present at the ceremony were comrades Mario Mendes of the Central Committee of the Party and secretary general of our Trade Union, and Marcelino Moreira of the Central Committee of the PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde], representing our party. After giving thanks for the donation, Comrade Marcelino Moreira said that this donation shows the interest of China in developing the traditional ties of friendship between our two peoples. For his part, the Chinese ambassador to our country, Liu Yiang Xian, who delivered the donation, also said that the ties that link our two peoples, parties and governments are the fruit of common past. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 3 Aug 83 p 3] 11634

CHINESE MILITARY DONATION TO FARP--The ceremony of delivery of a Chinese military donation to our People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP) took place at the Amura installations last Saturday morning. The ceremony was presided over by First Commander Iafai Camara, vice minister of FARP and by Mr Liu Ying Xian, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bissau. Comrade Domingos Brito spoke at the ceremony expressing his pleasure at the great gesture which is in line with the spirit of good relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and governments, relations that have been strengthened by the visit which the chairman of the Council of the Revolution made to China in April of last year. For his part, Mr Liu Xian expressed his gratitude for having been able to make the delivery of this symbolic donation, which will contribute to strengthening the ties of friendship between our two peoples and governments. This diplomat also stressed the contribution of China to our country which lately has been increasing. The Chinese donation is made up of 2 patrol watch posts, 10 jeeps, 10 trucks, 20 motorcycles, 50 bicycles, 20 inflatable boats and 25 outboard motors, in addition to a large quantity of medicines. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Jul 83 p 3] 11634

PORTUGUESE SCHOLARSHIPS--The Portuguese Government has granted 290 scholarships to Guinea-Bissau students for study in Portugal in the forthcoming school year for secondary and higher education and professional internships, ANOP

[Portuguese News Agency] learned from official sources Tuesday. The Guinea-Bissau scholarship holders for secondary and higher education will number 250, while there will be 40 for professional internships during the school year 1983/84. Only one portion of the total number of scholarships will be distributed among those who will now begin their education, because the 290 scholarships include many given to youths who have been studying in Portugal already for several years. Portugal grants a maximum of 290 scholarships to Guinea-Bissau candidates for secondary and higher education and 70 scholarships for professional internships per year. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS In Portuguese 13 Aug 83 p 5] 11634

COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL--Portuguese experts concluded last Thursday in Bissau, the first diagnostic mission and survey of the needs of reorganization and training of the Ministry of Energy and Industry personnel. Two high-ranking experts of the Portuguese Ministry of Energy and Industry and an economist of the Institute for Economic Cooperation visited Bissau for a week, the first action of direct sector cooperation under the provisions of the protocol of cooperation between the two ministries signed last December. It should be recalled that during the official visit of Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes from 2 to 6 December of last year, an agreement was reached for Portuguese Government support to the administrative reorganization of the Guinean Ministries of Energy and Industry and of Natural Resources, and development of specific sectors of the industry, namely that of metal-mechanics. The delegation also presented to the Guinean authorities specific projects for local establishment of some industrial units, with the purpose of reducing the country's dependence on imported materials and equipment. Bilateral cooperation in this field should be defined specifically next October during the visit to Bissau of the second Portuguese industrial mission. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Jul 83 p2] 11635

SOVIET SHIP 'NAKIMOV' DEPARTS--Soviet Submarine chaser "Admiral Nakimov" paid an official friendship visit to our country on 23 to 27 of this month (July). Last Monday the ship was visited by Comrade President Nino Vieira. The submarine chaser is 159 meters long, 17 meters wide and 8 meters deep, with a crew of 400, of whom 35 are officers. The ship is under the command of Lt Comm Vladimir Dobroscatcherko; it has a maximum speed of 37 miles per hour and is armed with torpedo launchers and antiaircraft guns, in addition to having a helicopter for emergency services. Commander Valeri Stalev, chief of a detachment of ships of this kind, is traveling on the "Nakimov" which is still to visit several countries on the west coast of Africa. During its stay in our country the Soviet ship was visited by the vice minister of armed forces, Iafai Camara, member of the party and state; several FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces] officers and representatives of mass organizations. Members of the crew organized concerts and other artistic events on board. The ship's skipper was received in audience by the president of Guinea-Bissau Nino Vieira, and other high leaders of the armed forces, and deposited a wreath at the Amilcar Cabral mausoleum. There were also football matches and fraternization of the navy ship's crew and members of the FARP. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Jul 83 p 3]. 11635

FOOD IMPORTS FIGURES--Lack of transportation has significantly delayed distribution to farmers of rice and mancarra seeds by the Ministry of Rural Development, especially in the agricultural zones III and IV (Tombali, Quinara and Bolama-Bijagos). However, production factors are in the stage of distribution. This information appears in the BOLETIM AGRICOLA [Agricultural Bulletin] 1983/1984 of the Office of Food Planning and Security, for July of this year. On the other hand, the bulletin reports the situation of our food stock up to 31 June, which indicates that there were only 327 tons of sugar, 9 tons of cooking oil and 35 tons of butter. Also according to the bulletin, during the first 6 months of this year Guinea-Bissau imported 1,436 tons of oil, Cuba donated 2,000 tons of sugar, Libya, China, WFP and EEC gave a total of 5,500 tons of rice, and WFP also gave 2.5 tons of sorghum, 47 tons of corn and 426 tons of cooking oil, while the EEC also gave us 175 tons of butter. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 Aug 83 p 8] 11635

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM CUBA--Prime Minister Comrade Victor Saude Maria has returned from the Socialist Republic of Cuba after having represented our party and government at the celebrations observing, in Havana, the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks. At the same time Saude Maria met with several Cuban personalities to discuss problems concerning our cooperation. In this connection the Guinean leader said that "this visit marked a step forward in the good relations existing with Cuba. There are some difficulties, but the two governments are determined to overcome them in reinforcing and expanding our cooperation." On his way home Comrade Prime Minister met in Madrid with his Spanish counterpart, Felipe Gonzalez, and it was decided that a technical delegation of that country will visit Bissau in October of this year to make a survey of several sectors where cooperation is possible. Later, a Guinean delegation will go to Spain to implement decisions made in Bissau. Saude Maria said that "due to its stage of development, Spain is a country with which we can cooperate, but we think that they do not know our country and our problems well enough." [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 Aug 83 p 1] 11635

11635

CSO: 3442/340

POSSIBLE INCREASED STATE CONTROL OVER RURAL AREAS NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3447, 5 Sep 83 pp 2056, 2057

[Text]

Niger's "Development Society", its variant on the democratic theme, is now in place. First suggested by the country's military leader, Brigadier-General Kountché, in 1979, final elections for Regional Delegates to the 150-member National Council took place in July. Our Special Correspondent recently in Niger reports on what the Government describes as "this solid development tool".

THE NEW STRUCTURES were all set up democratically, in the Nigerien sense of the term. The Secretary of the "National Commission for the Establishment of the Development Society" explains that this means consensus voting rather than ballots which he describes as unsuitable, both because of the 90 per cent illiteracy rate and because of "traditional mentalities".

Now that the new structure is in place, Nigeriens are looking at it more closely to see whether it might represent a genuine attempt by the ruling Military Council to include the population in the political process through a decentralisation of decision-making. The alternative view, put forward by cynics and by opponents of Kountché, is that the Development Society is instead a deliberate extension of an untrusting regime's control over village-level initiatives.

The National Commission was established in March 1980, and forcefully rejected both capitalist and socialist modes of development as relevant options for Niger. "The different economic and social systems drawn up elsewhere have not brought happy solutions to our problems of development . . . We are convinced that Nigerian society can only be modelled with essentially Nigerian contributions. We must look into ourselves to find the components which will allow us to build our society . . . to put in place . . . a solid development tool which, in the concept of conscious participation will allow Nigeriens to organise themselves to build a strong and peaceful nation, to forge and model their conception of the future." (From the preamble to the General Report of the National Commission, June 1981).

The basic unit of the Development Society is the Village Development Council, a combination of the *samariya* youth movement and the village level *Groupe-ment Mutualiste* of the co-operative, presided over by the village chief. At the canton level, there is the Local Development Council with the *samariya* and the canton co-operative, and presided over by the canton chief. This same basic combination of the co-operative and the *samariya* structures makes up sub-regional Development Councils, Regional Councils and finally the National Development Council.

The traditional *samariya* youth grouping quickly became the youth movement of Hamani Diori's Parti Progressiste Nigerien (PPN) after independence in 1960. After Kountché's military coup in 1974, the ban on political parties meant that the *samariya* was transformed by the military into a structure for propagandising national culture. Since then, the *samariya* has been increasingly used by the state, and it comes as no surprise to see them so fully integrated into the Village Development Council.

Co-operatives in Niger have a more independent history. The co-operative movement predates Nigerien independence, but only began to grow in importance with Diori's 1966 reform in rural development strategy, "la nouvelle système". Essentially marketing co-operatives they were competing with the private traders and their success led to strong opposition from traditional elites. By the late 60s this resistance by local leaders to co-operative self-management forced Diori to instruct co-operative extension agents to work much more closely with these local elites.

Since Seyni Kountché seized power in 1974, the co-operatives have slowly grown in size and economic importance, with one result being an increasing attention paid to them by international aid agencies. Since 1979 they have been established throughout the country. Direct conflict with traditional leaders became more common, especially in the context of the cereals market, where the local chief and the co-operative were competing to buy up the local harvest on behalf of the state. If the co-operative has now been brought into the Development Society, and if the village and canton level structures are to be presided over by traditional chiefs, to many people this implies a loss of independence for the co-operatives and a reassertion of control by the chieftaincy.

But some would go further than that, seeing in the chiefs the direct hand of the state. During the colonial period in Francophone West Africa, the key personnel were the 2,000 salaried canton chiefs, selected by the colonial administration, not necessarily from families traditionally holding ruling office.

In Niger today, state administrative power has never descended below the *sous-prefet*, who operates at the *arrondissement* level. But canton chiefs are still paid by the State (earning between 70,000 CFA Francs and 100,000 CFA Francs a month), they are increasingly appointed by the prefect rather than chosen by the local population. Their role as president of the canton level Local Development Councils is being interpreted by many as increased state control of the rural areas and of the co-operatives' autonomous economic initiatives.

If there is an element of truth in these suspicions, it is inevitably due in part to Niger's financial predicament. The state is in great financial difficulties, and undoubtedly wants to retain close contact with successful village-level economic activities. These difficulties will have to be born in mind by the Village Development Council, which will now be responsible for the identification of new development projects. In particular, they will be aware that the National Investment Fund which stood at 22,000m CFA (about £37m.) in 1981, is this year down to 7,000m CFA. Of this, just 8.3 per cent (less than £1m.) will go to the rural sector. The Ministry of Rural Development budget for 1983 is just 2.66 per cent of the national budget.

There are 151 development projects around the country in 1983, and in February the annual meeting of the Department of Agriculture reported that "All projects ask for a Nigerien contribution, but national finances have fallen because of the situation today, and we just cannot take over the costs of projects when they come to an end: we must therefore see how to lessen recurrent costs." One inevitable result of this is that co-operatives are being asked to fund these running costs themselves, rather than the State. Their membership of the Village Development Council may make it hard for them to refuse.

It is early days yet, but indications are that these pressures on the co-operatives to conform more strictly to State-defined structures and strategies will increase, with corresponding implications for local initiative.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ELECTION'S LOW TURNOUT ANALYZED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Sep 83 p 10

[Article by Barry Streek: "It's Right Up the Polls in Election That Wasn't"]

[Text] A CANDIDATE in last week's elections for management committees in the Cape, Mr F Maasdorp, achieved a new South African record.

He received a record low of no votes.

His opponent in Ward 4 in the Macassar residential area outside Somerset West, Mr A Darries, was not much better.

He got four votes — but he won.

And the percentage poll — 3,8% — wasn't that low. After all, in Athlone, the heart of the so-called "coloured" area of Cape Town, it was 1,81%.

Athlone has 35 416 eligible voters but only about 500 people bothered to vote.

In Ocean View, a coloured group area to which people from Simon's Town and Kalk Bay were moved, there weren't even enough candidates for the three elected posts on the management committee.

Mr L Clarke and Mr M Foreman were nominated for the three vacancies.

The highest poll in Cape Town area was in Kensington with 11,98% of the voters turning out.

In the new model area of Atlantis on the West Coast a poll of 6,88% was recorded — the highest of three divisional council areas.

Outside Cape Town, polls were higher but only in Malmesbury (51,35%), Uitenhage (50,6%), Despatch (80%) and in one ward at George (73,8%) did more than half the registered voters turn out.

In East London a mere 18,3% voted, in Port Elizabeth it ranged between 18,9% and 42,1%, in Worcester it was 28,6% and in Wellington it was 23,6%.

Superficially, the results were good for the Labour Party and its deputy leader, Mr David Curry, said the party had done "very well".

The Nationalist mouthpiece in the Cape, Die Burger, headlined: *Arbeiders blink in elekste* (Labour shines in election).

Labour did indeed win in all but two areas. Despatch where the 404 people who constituted 80% of the voters opted for independents and Humansdorp, where the Freedom Party won.

If one were to believe SATV, the Freedom Party and the Congress of the People, which won no support anywhere, represent significant elements of "coloured" opinion, but their dismal performance in the management committee elections has proved this to be nonsense.

But if the Government, its Press and its allies in the new constitution believe this is a victory, it is a very hollow one.

Someone like Norman Daniels, one of the last people of colour to be elected to the Cape Town City Council, believes the boycott was a massive defeat for apartheid — and the Labour Party.

Now, Norman Daniels is no radical.

When the old Progressive Party was allowed to have members of all races, he served on its national executive.

He is national secretary of the Textile Workers Industrial Union, which is affiliated to the moderate Tucs, and he has in the past bitterly attacked the new trade unions.

His political stance has always been moderate, if not conservative.

He says: "People have consistently indicated that they want nothing to do with apartheid and that they reject these management committees as a fraud and a farce."

"The Labour Party can claim what they like, but today they represent nobody."

"They have taken part in elections no one supports. Yet, the Labour Party has consistently gone against the wishes of the people."

"As far as I am concerned the people said they want nothing to do with apartheid institutions, but the Labour Party has in fact accepted apartheid and the Population Registration Act, without which the new apartheid house cannot work."

"They simply do not represent the man in the street."

Mr Daniels doesn't believe there will ever be a "so-called referendum of so-called coloured people" because of this overwhelming opposition.

And if a referendum was held, "it is going to be a resounding no".

A number of other groups, including the United Democratic Front which called for a boycott of the elections, also said the results were an em-

phatic rejection of the new constitution.

Terror Lekota, the UDF's publicity secretary, said the unqualified rejection of the new deal was a resounding victory for UDF's call to the people to denounce apartheid and stop apartheid legislation.

The chairman of the Muslim Judicial Council, Sheikh Gamiet Gabier, asked: "Election, what election? That was nothing but a farce."

Some people argue that the UDF boycott call actually promoted the polls by drawing interest in the elections.

The weekly Cape Herald, for instance, said in an editorial there was "so little interest anyway that the UDF's involvement made a few more people aware of the election".

Whatever, the "coloured" people, one of the key elements of the new constitutional dispensation, gave a clear message about what they thought about it all in last week's "elections".

Yet, the white debate about whether to vote "yes" or "no" continues as though nothing has happened — and as though no message was given.

If the voters cannot listen to a moderate person like Norman Daniels, can they ever come to terms with the aspirations of the people of colour?

And Mr Daniels is blunt about the proposals: "The new constitution is doomed to fail because none of us had a say in drafting or passing it."

CSO: 3400/1947

SIGNIFICANCE OF COMMUNITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Abhorrent Institution"]

[Text] NOW THAT the time is nearing for community council elections, we felt it might be helpful to give a few thoughts on councils in general and what participation or non-participation in them means.

Too much has been written and said about the credibility or otherwise of people like Mr David Thebehali, the chairman of Soweto's Council. The thrust has increased with all community council members tarred with the same brush. This has not been helpful for several reasons.

The fact of the matter, as we see it, is that the personalities are not the issue. What is at issue is the institution of community councils. This has been the case from the time of Urban Bantu Councils which were not very popular, to the community councils which received almost laughable vote figures from a tiny electorate.

Township people did not only boycott the elections because of the personalities involved. It goes much further than that. People abhor both the system, and the institutions that are created by the system. The councils are viewed in this manner, consciously or unconsciously.

By logical deduction then it does not really matter that Mr Thebehali

may see himself to have a more decent constituency now than last time. It does not matter that Mr Ephraim Tshabalala and others in the Sofasonke Party think they can boast of some decent support.

Even more pertinently it would not matter if Dr Nthato Motlana or even Mr Meshack Mabogoane stood for the elections. The people will not participate because they are against the institution of the councils. As for those people who rightly or wrongly believe they may be of service in them, we believe participation is like the political kiss of death. It is their neck.

The derogatory terms in which so-called boycott politics are perceived also needs some clearing of the ground.

Our perception of the situation is that the present councils and their members had absolutely nothing to do with the movement from these bodies to new local authority measures in the pipeline. There has been this progress, if we may call it that, because of the pressure on the government.

The pressure was from those who boycotted the community councils. Their non-participation naturally raises doubts in the minds of many people inside and outside of the country, thus giving the council a somewhat dubious aspect.

It is of primary importance to the government, especially now, to be seen to be moving ahead. With the new constitution and the hullabaloo around it, the government has to be seen as giving all the people — including or especially the blacks — some kind of legitimate political standing in urban areas.

The Local Authorities' Acts in the pipeline, are in a way there to act as a sop to such demands, an answer to such internal and external pressure.

CSO: 3400/1950

CHANGING STYLE OF NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESSES NOTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Sep 83 p 10

[Article by Peter Sullivan]

[Text] The changing face of South African politics is registering a new emotion -- surprise.

Surprise that the National Party, which came to power and kept it by using raw feelings, is starting to become intellectual.

There was a perceptible change in atmosphere at the National Party's two provincial congresses this month.

They have always been places for the people to ask their leaders what is going on in politics, to register their grievances, to ask for tougher action on matters which were causing concern.

Usually it was a racial matter causing concern. Either whites were being crowded out of post offices, or else they were being forced to play sport with people of colour.

Sometimes complaints were about how blacks were getting away with stealing things or cattle, or how whites could no longer walk safely on pavements without blacks wanting to do it as well.

The congresses were places where the leaders saw which way the grassroots were going, and sometimes tried to subtly change that direction.

Officially, the congresses are the policy-making organs of the party, but I have never seen a congress make policy. It merely approves a policy formulated by the men at the top.

Suddenly, this year, the congresses were different. At both the Free State and Transvaal con-

gresses, delegates spoke from prepared notes, were remarkably articulate and wanted to know what was happening about joint taxation.

Instead of diatribes against the darker tribes, there were inquiries about intellectual issues.

Sure, one minister felt it necessary to reassure the folk that empty white schools would not be used to educate blacks, but that was isolated in a day of debate.

Actually, there was not much debate, it was more like a seminar. Whereas speakers who became too emotional had to be cut short in previous years, this time the leadership struggled to make the congress last

two days, one day shorter than is customary.

Resolutions were proposed politely, and answered in the same vein. It was relaxed almost to the point of being sterile.

This time there were resolutions saying the party should get back to the man in the street, should not be seen as the "fat cat" party more interested in cash than voters.

For ministers used to answering pleas from the political ignorant, it was a refreshing change. They were answering articulate queries from politically- astute delegates.

It is not something that has simply happened: It has been forced on the party because of the raw emotions evoked by the Conservative Party.

The National Party cannot outshout the Conservatives when it comes to stirring the blood, so they have had to rely on intellectual pleading

Old campaign methods have been thrown out the window for sophisticated new ideas a la Saatchi and Saatchi

While the Party's leadership is certainly happy about what has happened, it is not quite comfortable yet because it gained its leadership position by exploiting emotions, not intellect.

And there is little doubt that they perceive the dangers of pursuing intellect instead of emotion, for emotional voters make up the majority, not deep thinking ones.

CSO: 3400/1947

SIGNIFICANCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS EXAMINED

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 7 Sep 83 p 16

[Article by Bruce Cameron: "The Real Question: Is It Better?"]

[Text] A far more serious decision awaits the voter on November 2 than the over-simplified and exaggerated choice being put in the National Party's multi-million rand "Vote Yes" advertising campaign.

The choice is not simply, as the advertisements imply, that a "Yes" vote will result in a land of milk and honey and "No" vote will land the country in revolution followed by integration or "racist baasskap" under a dictator.

The basic choice is whether the new constitution is better than the existing one and whether it will make a better contribution to a peaceful future.

It is not only change the voter should look at. Change is relative. All political parties believe in change even the Conservative Party, which would like to change the country into a patchwork of racially exclusive blocs.

This is not the change the Progressive Federal Party seeks.

There is no doubt that the new constitution will bring changes but the voter will have to decide whether, as the "Yes" lobby would have them believe, that although not perfect, it "is a step in the right direction."

Both the "Yes" vote and the "No" vote have advantages and disadvantages and it is these that will have to be weighed.

In doing so the voter will have to look closely at the new constitution and its implications. The main facets are:

■ The inclusion of Coloureds and Indians into the legislative system must obviously top the list. But it must be remembered that the real power will remain in the hands of the dominant political party in the white house because of the four to one ratio built into the structures of government.

□ The constitution is based on the National Party philosophy of separate development and racial exclusivity although with a far greater element of power sharing and consensus government than exists at the moment.

□ The new system, once implemented can only be changed with the approval of all the houses of Parliament

but day to day legislation when in dispute will be decided by a President's Council which will be dominated by the majority white party.

However, the governing party will have an impossible situation on its hand if it is in a constant confrontation position and has to use the President's Council mechanism repeatedly to get its way.

□ The itemised enshrining of racially exclusive areas, which on face value range from the important to the absurd, will mean that the contentious race laws, such as race classification and group areas, will remain on the statute books.

It will mean, however, that whites will no longer be deciding on exactly what goes for the Coloured and Indian communities with Ministers Councils, which would have to have the support of the individual houses they represent, in control of the administration of "own" affairs.

□ The Executive President whose office combines that of the current Prime Minister, as head of Government, and the State President, as head of State, with a few additional powers.

The powers initially envisaged for the office were trimmed after a flood of accusations that the President would hold dictatorial powers.

The accusations are still being made. The primary additional power is to decide on what is an "own" or "general" affair where the constitution is unclear and there is a dispute.

□ With the new system the Government is hoping to get rid of what it calls "confrontational" legislative procedures by trying to find consensus in standing committees of Parliament, which are likely to operate behind closed doors.

In these committees the majority white party will again be in control.

It is in these committees where the constitution ensures some degree of "sharing of power."

☐ No two houses of Parliament will be able to gang up on another to defeat the third because of the prevention of joint sittings, for anything but ceremonial occasions while the dominance of the white House will be ensured because of the 421 formula.

☐ The part played by opposition parties will not be as important as at present with their representation in the standing committees and on the President's Council being merely nominal to prevent their joining forces with, for example, the Indian and Coloured houses in the President's Council or the standing committees to destroy the magic 421 formula.

Neither will they have a say in the election of the President.

THESE are the main aspects of the legislation itself but there are other issues which must also be taken into account such as

☐ What the effect will be of the exclusion of blacks from the constitution. Will the majority of the citizens of the

country be satisfied with the system given to them by the National Party country?

☐ Will a "No" vote result in an end to the reform process? The answer here is not whether the Government says it will end but whether pressures from either the left or right will force the process to end or continue.

☐ Will the old or new system lead to greater polarisation of the race groups with the corresponding increase of the threat of violence?

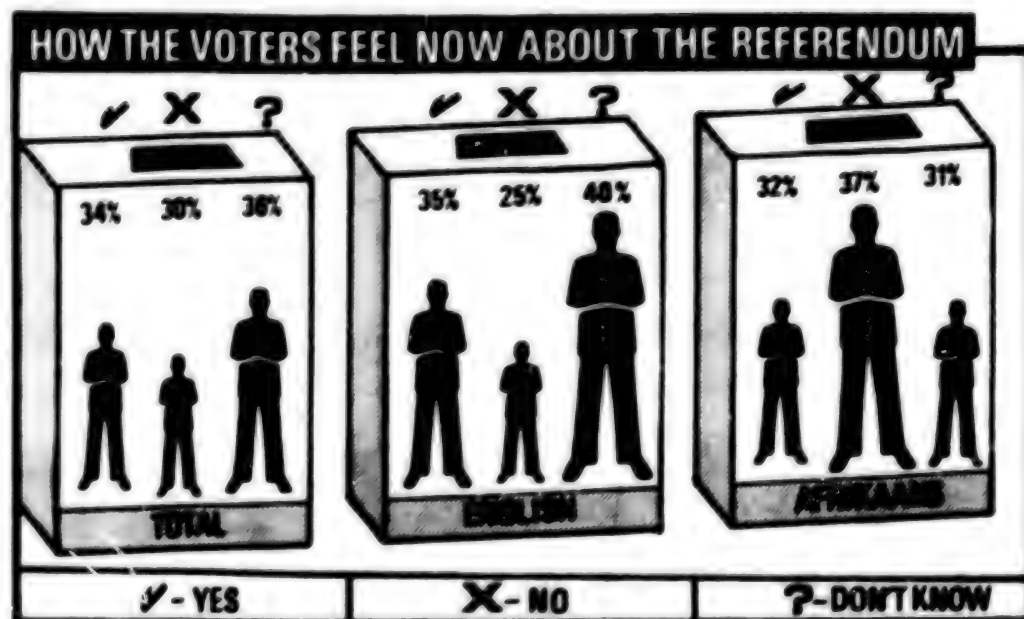
☐ Is there a greater potential for more or less reform in the old or new constitution?

There are many other smaller points which will also have to be considered and in the next two months the arguments in favour and against will be manifold.

MARKINOR GALLUP POLL ON REFERENDUM STUDIED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Sep 83 p 5

[Text]



The outcome of the referendum depends largely on the big group of presently undecided voters, a Markinor Gallup Poll has found.

A representative 1 000 white males and females living in the metropolitan areas surveyed in August were asked what they would personally support: government with whites only, with whites, coloureds and Asians, or with whites, coloureds, Asians and urban blacks.

They were also asked, if there were to be a referendum tomorrow about a new constitution, would they vote in favour of a new constitution, or against it.

Half the urban whites were in favour of a racially mixed government. Of the people surveyed, 37 percent wanted whites only in the government, 21 percent wanted whites, coloureds and Indians, while 30 percent wanted all the race groups and 12 percent didn't know.

A breakdown by language group found that 54 percent of Afrikaners wanted whites only government, while 44 percent of English speakers wanted fully mixed government.

Only 13 percent of Afrikaners wanted government that included urban blacks.

Many of those in favour of whites only government were found in the 16 to 34 age group, and in the middle and lower income category.

On the question of the constitution, the electorate split roughly evenly between those who would support, those who would not support and those who did not know.

Among English speakers, 35 percent will support the constitution, 25 percent will not and 40 percent are undecided.

Among Afrikaners, 32 percent are in favour, 37 percent are not and 31 percent don't know.

Strongest support for the new constitution was in Cape Town

(40 percent), while in Durban 34 percent were in favour and in the PWV area 30 percent were in favour

Six out of 10 people who are in favour of a government with whites only will vote against the new constitution, while people who want urban blacks to be included are split in their attitudes towards it.

About half of this group will support the constitution, seeing it as a stepping stone for change, while quite a high proportion (2 out of 10) will reject it for not meeting their expectations.

About a third are still undecided

CSO: 3400/1947

VOTE FOR REFERENDUM LABELLED 'FOLLY'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Sep 83 p 10

[Article by Allister Sparks]

[Text] In my last column I wrote about Bomfog: high-sounding language that tends to obscure, rather than illuminate, the subject matter.

The past fortnight has been a great time for Bomfog. The constitutional referendum campaign has opened with great clouds of it being pumped at the coughing, blinded and by now surely utterly bewildered English-speaking voters.

There have been many examples to delight the connoisseur, but the prize must go to a passage in The Sunday Times editorial of September 4 calling on its readers to vote 'yes.' A real pea-souper, it went like this:

"Imperfect, incomplete and in some cases even calamitously deficient as the Constitution Bill may be, there is, nevertheless, contained within it an astounding — yes, even an exciting — potential for evolutionary reform in South Africa."

So, rally around, folks, and vote for the astounding potential of evolution by calamity.

Through the swirling verbal extravaganzas one can just make out what they are getting at. It seems to be a proposition that one should support the thing simply because it reflects the tortuous shifts taking place in Nationalist thinking, in the general hope that this will prod them along a bit, and don't worry too much about whether it can actually work or not.

But I wonder whether these Bomfoggers have considered the implications of having an unworkable constitution.

What happens when a constitution breaks down? Never mind all the grim historical examples, one can look close to home for the answer. A similar constitution has proved unworkable in Namibia, causing Pretoria to suspend the National Assembly and institute direct one-man rule by the Administrator-General.

Expect the same here: suspension of Parliament and direct rule by the executive President. Or maybe the army.

This is the risk we shall run if we allow this calamitously deficient constitution to be implemented: a constitutional crisis leading to dictatorship. And who is to say that in the confusion it won't be Dr Treurnicht who emerges as the dictator?

In similar vein The Financial Mail has urged English-speakers to vote for what it blithely calls an "abortion."

One must have faith, it says, and "accept the bona fides of a party whose record over the past 35 years can hardly be cause for comfort."

To me, that sounds more like an act of folly than of faith.

People in countries less duplicitous than ours consider it wise to take a politician's promises with a pinch of salt. Yet here we have opposition voters being asked to believe that Mr Botha is actually

much better than his word, that when he says, emphatically and repeatedly, that he will never extend parliamentary representation to the blacks, you should ignore him and have accept that the matter will be at the top of his agenda on November 3.

Sorry I do not believe that Mr Botha or anyone else in the Nationalist hierarchy has the slightest intention of including blacks in the system, on November 3 or at any other time.

The whole purpose of this constitution is clearly to entrench their exclusion, to cull them apart from the other non-white groups and set them, in Mr Botha's own words, on an entirely different constitutional course, a course that binds them permanently to the tribal "homelands."

The furthest Mr Botha will go is to give the urban blacks some kind of talking-shop advisory council, similar to the old Coloured Persons Representative Council; a dummy body which can somehow be hooked up with the "homelands" in the so-called "Confederation of Southern African States."

That, I am prepared to believe, will be at the top of Mr Botha's

agenda right after the referendum. A special cabinet committee is studying it now and you can expect it to report about November 3. Doubtless there will be more homfog then.

Moreover, I predict that Mr Botha will rush this cabinet committee's recommendations through as fast as he can, so that the new Urban Blacks Representative Council will be a *fait accompli* before the Rev Allan Hendrickse and his Labour Party members arrive in Cape Town to take their parliamentary seats under the new constitution.

SAAWU STAYS RESOLUTE DESPITE GOVERNMENT HOUNDING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Sep 83 p 11

[Article by Carolyn Dempster]

[Text] In the five years of its existence, the non-racial South African Allied Workers' Union has been subjected to what could be seen as a total employer/government onslaught. Detentions, harassment, intimidation and victimisation have marked the unregistered union's expansion and last week it was banned in the Ciskei. Labour Reporter CAROLYN DEMPSTER looks at the union on the eve of its annual national congress this weekend.

The South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU) should theoretically be reeling from a multitude of body blows.

The national president, Mr Thozamile Gqwetha, is in hiding in East London, the vice-president, Mr Sisa Njikelana, is in detention for the seventh time, and the Ciskei last week banned the union outright.

Union members living in Mdantsane are being held by Ciskei police "almost daily now", and the entire union leadership in the Eastern Cape is behind bars.

"But we are gaining momentum, signing up new members," claim the general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, and national organiser, Mr Herbert Barnabus, two of the few remaining union officials not in detention.

Signed-up membership now stands at around 130 000, while paid-up membership is about

half of that, which makes SAAWU one of the fastest-growing unions in the country with branches in the Eastern Cape, Transvaal, Natal Midlands and the Free State.

But it is more than just the union's size which has elicited the close attentions of the South African and Ciskei security forces and the Minister of Manpower in recent years.

TENACITY

What has probably perturbed Pretoria is the union's tenacity, solidarity and marked successes, even in the face of enormous odds.

SAAWU had its origins in the Black Allied Workers' Union when a split developed at the 1979 national conference over the issue of non-racialism.

Mr Gqwetha, then a national organiser in East London, explained why the breakaway

body — renamed SAAWU — adopted non-racialism as a founding principle.

"We believe the country has a non-racial future and we must therefore be totally non-racial," he said.

Other basic tenets include the union's staunch opposition to registration, a commitment to mass participatory democracy and a belief that the inter-

ests of the worker in the workplace cannot be separated from his interests in the community — hence the union's overt support for community struggles.

In its strategies for organising, explains "comrade" Barnabus, the union lets the workers do most of the persuading.

"We believe in worker control. Therefore it is important that the workers fully understand what the union is, what a recognition agreement is and what unionism means before we rush into agreements with management.

"It also gives management a chance to see who they are dealing with."

For this reason, says Mr Kikine, SAAWU does not actively "organise" but acts as a magnet for workers. Once the union has made contact with a group of workers in a particular factory "we wait for them to be drawn to the magnet which is SAAWU".

It is a strategy which appears to have worked — at least in the East London area. In two years membership rocketed from 3 000 to 15 000, and the union succeeded in securing a number of informal and formal recognition agreements with major employers.

The recession has not hindered the union's growth either, claims Mr Barnabus — and even those members who are made redundant, retrenched or dismissed, are used by the union as organisers until they secure other jobs.

Because SAAWU regards itself as essentially a federation, encompassing a loose grouping of some 26 industry-based unions, its influence ranges from the metal industries to the chemical, manufacturing, textile and building industries.

And the union's rapid expansion can to some extent be explained by this broad base of appeal.

The rise of SAAWU as a potentially powerful and politicised worker organisation worried the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, sufficiently for him to appeal to employers in the East London area as early as October 1980 to hold out against the union and not to recognise it.

SECURITY POLICE

The South African Security Police also did their bit behind the scenes to cow the union.

In concert with Ciskei security officials, the South African Security Police have literally hounded SAAWU leadership.

Mr Gqwetha has now been detained eight times by one or the other authority and on each occasion has been released without conviction.

Mr Kikine has been detained five times and released without conviction, Mr Njikelana six times... and he is still in detention.

The Ciskei has been more open in its condemnation of the

union as "an ANC front and a communist organisation", and have made no secret of a desire to "stamp out this evil".

CSO: 3400/1947

PRESS REJECTION OF OPPOSITION PARTY'S REFERENDUM ADS NOTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Sep 83 p 10

[Text]



CSO: 3400/1947

HEAVY-HANDEDNESS OF NAT REFERENDUM CAMPAIGN RIDICULED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Sep 83 p 10

[Text]



CSO: 3400/1947

UNION SECRETARY URGES BETTER MINE SAFETY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Colleen Ryan]

[Text] The National Union of Mine Workers (NUM) has expressed shock at the Hlobane coal mine disaster and has called on the Government Mining Engineer to allow workers more say on safety issues.

The tragedy highlighted the need for better communication on mine safety, said Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, secretary of the union.

"Black workers have no representation on the Government-appointed Mine Safety Committee."

"Our union applied in April to join the committee, but the Government Mining Engineer rejected our application on the grounds that we are unregistered and unrepresentative," he said.

Mr Ramaphosa, who claims his union has the support of 40 000 members, said the Mines and Works Act did not stipulate that employee representatives on the safety committee had to come from registered unions.

Safety measures at the Hlobane mine appeared to be wanting and the NUM called on the Government Mining Engineer to institute an inquiry with worker participation.

Government engineers have already started to investigate the accident, said Mr Floors Koetzee, managing director of Iscor, the group which controls the mine.

Speculation on the cause of the blast was inappropriate before the investigation was completed, he said.

The Government Mining Engineer, Mr G P Badenhorst, was not available for comment today. A spokesman for his office confirmed that only unions with white members were represented on the safety committee.

"The black unions have been established for less than a year and it is difficult to pinpoint the true representatives at this stage," he said. "Legislation will have to be changed eventually to accommodate these groups but the unions first have to settle down and work from a secure base," he said.

CSO: 3400/1946

JOHAN HEYNS, NGK'S NEW MODERATOR, PROFILED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Sep 83 p 7

[Article by Carina Le Grange]

[Text] Professor Johan Heyns was appointed Moderator of the Northern Transvaal Synod of the Ned Geref Kerk earlier this week — almost a year after conservatives had launched a successful attempt to keep him out of the church's Broad Moderature. The Star's Religion Reporter, CARINA LE GRANGE, reports.

Professor Johan Heyns has been a much-loved theology teacher for almost 20 years.

The influence of his enlightened views — in terms of the Ned Geref Kerk (NGK) and Afrikanerdom — since he started teaching at Stellenbosch in 1966 has been considerable.

His surprise appointment as Moderator of the Northern Transvaal synod of the Ned Geref Kerk came only days after 193 conservative ministers from the Afrikaans Reformed Churches met and issued a statement opposing the constitution Bill.

Professor Heyns said he believed his views corresponded with those of younger ministers in the NGK.

"My view is one that corresponds with younger people, and they are searching for guidance from Scripture," he said.

Now Dean of the Faculty of Theology at Pretoria University, he was appointed professor and head of the department of dogma and Christian ethics in 1971.

The fact that so many young ministers in the Northern Transvaal synod sat at his feet in their student years must have played no small part in his appointment as Moderator.

Last year, at the four-yearly General Synod of the NGK, a concerted effort by older and conservative churchmen kept him out of higher decision-making positions. However, their efforts were in vain since this week's appointment also means he is once again a member of the Broad Moderature.

Professor Heyns was born in the Orange Free State in 1928 and went to university in Potchefstroom, Pretoria and the Free University (Vrije Universiteit) of Amsterdam in the Netherlands.

He has published countless books and articles, is a council member of his university and the SA

Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns and serves on an advisory panel for the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC).

Clearly he has something to say to his fellow churchmen and NGK members — his theological thoughts are, after all, the subject of study in at least two completed masters theses.

What he has to say about some contentious matters clearly conflicts with much of mainline and official NGK policy. He believes, for example, that the NGK should be represented — if only as observers — on the World Council of Churches (WCC) and the South African Council of Churches (SACC), even though there are fundamental differences between the NGK and these bodies.

"The social responsibility of the church and that towards the spiritual should be intertwined and neither should receive more importance than the other."

Professor Heyns has no problems with his membership of the Afrikaner Broederbond, saying: "It is not necessary to assail my conscience to be a member of the Afrikaner Broederbond as well as the NGK — if it had been, I would not have been a member of the Broederbond."

At the General Synod last year he proposed a motion which was accepted in which the Broederbond was requested to do away with secrecy.

As the only decisively verligte member of the new Moderature, and with many older and conservative ministers also present at the synod, his task could be difficult.

"The proceedings so far have shown that politics will not split the church. I detect very little evidence of political influence — only co-operation and good attitudes," he said.

ISRAELI DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH AFRICA EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Sep 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Israel Back in Africa"]

[Text] UP TILL 1973, Israel enjoyed a mutually profitable relationship with black Africa, with envoys and experts active in many countries. Then during the 1973 oil crisis the Arab states, flush with new-found power, pressured over 30 black African governments to sever their ties.

But political tides change and several of these same nations are now responding strongly to Jerusalem's overtures. First, Zaire renewed diplomatic relations; President Doe of Liberia recently visited Jerusalem; and Gabon, the Central African Republic and Sierra Leone are waiting in the wings.

Rightly, many black leaders are again appreciating the benefits of Israeli friendship — technical aid without too many strings attached and her expertise in various fields, including military training and arms. A small nation that can thrive in a desert and survive against overwhelming odds obviously has much to offer emerging African states who are suspicious of former colonial powers, see no benefit from communism, and have suffered numerous disillusionments with the Arab world.

Israel, more than ever in need of allies, is exploiting its new opportunities to maximum advantage.

CSO: 3400/1947

'DON'T WRITE OFF MY EDUCATION REPORT': PROFESSOR DE LANGE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Sep 83 p 10

[Text] A significant re-orientation of society has been taking place over the last two years, preparing the way for major changes in the country's educational way of life.

This is the assertion of Professor J P de Lange, rector of Rand Afrikaans University and the man who performed a rare feat (as chairman of the investigation) in getting educationists of widely disparate political views to agree on the broad lines of educational reform as laid out in the 1981 Human Sciences Research Council blueprint for future education.

By saying this he rejects the popular view that the Government is set on torpedoing the main thrust of the HSRC report, which commits South Africa to providing equal education for all races and totally restructuring the system of different education ministries and policy bodies.

"The success or failure of any recommendations for educational reform are dependent on the degree to which one gets the co-operation of the people involved in education - teachers and administrators," he said.

"These people have to make inputs and also feel involved in the process, which has been happening.

"On the other hand, the re-orientation of society in general on education has been taking place. In particular I'm speaking about employers and workers. There has been a lot of thinking and decision-making about education going on in the larger firms.

"In other words, the period since the report came out has been one of gestation in which knowledge about

education issues have been growing."

At the same time, the criticism of inaction levelled at the Government, which is still to produce a full White Paper on the report and to appoint a multiracial Council for Education, something Professor de Lange himself labelled the urgent first priority shortly after the report appeared in October 1981, has been consistent.

Two members of the main De Lange committee, Cape teachers' leader, Mr Franklin Sonn, and Transvaal educationist, Dr Ken Kartschorn, both believe impetus has been lost and the people for whom the report holds out the greatest hope - black and coloured people - are fast losing faith that anything worthwhile will ever happen.

This criticism has been reflected in comment he had received from black and coloured leaders and educationists, Professor de Lange said. It was clear they were impatient over the long wait for the Government's White Paper.

"The major thrust of the demand from black and coloured educationists when the report was being drawn up was for provision of education on the basis of equal opportunity and, to a lesser extent, a small demand for integrated education," he said. It was considered that the latter demand would be met by private schools.

"One must distinguish between what is asked for as immediate change and what is asked for in the longer term.

"Obviously, we did not do the exercise (the report) in terms of perceived demand, but also on the basis

of the needs of the country. These do not necessarily find expression in the political views of educationists," he added.

A major criticism levelled at the Government by "reform educationists" is the feeling that a cardinal recommendation - a single ministry of education for all races - will be watered down or ignored.

But what did De Lange recommend about a single ministry of education?

"We indicated that a single authority at central Government level should deal with financing of education, teachers' conditions of service,

standards in education and the capital development programme," Professor de Lange said.

But at operational level it was recommended that management units should not be too large - in other words, that there should be regional departments of education to actually administer day-to-day operations,

To ensure the co-ordination and implementation of a single education policy, something which has been usually lacking in the education system to date, there would be co-ordinating bodies at regional level, a committee of education heads at national level and various sub-committees, he said.

In other words, a single ministry but racially separate departments - little consolation for the reformists who believe only a single non-racial department of education will sort out the huge differences that have created so much tension in black and coloured schools over the years.

But while these educationists lay the stress on unity Professor de Lange underlines the need to recognise different conditions and needs.

It is a matter of fact that learning needs on the Witwatersrand are different from those in the rural areas of the Transvaal," he said.

South Africa's most far-reaching investigation of education, the De Lange Report, was published two years ago and promised radical changes in education for all. But little appears to have happened since then and prominent educationists believe the impetus for reform has slipped away. Not so, says the man behind the report, Professor J P de Lange, who spoke to Anthony Duiga.

ACROSS-BORDER WATER SCHEME URGED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Sep 83 p 5

[Article by J Manuel Correia]

[Text] A WATER supply commission should be created to exploit the sub-continent's water resources in liaison with neighbouring states, the chairman of the Vaal River Catchment Association, Dr Frank van Buuren, said yesterday.

He also pleaded for water to be taken out of the political arena and for it to be marketed as a commodity within a free-market system.

"We are in a critical situation and we have to start planning now for the next 10 to 20 years," he said from Pretoria.

Dr Van Buuren said that in South Africa the water supply structure was highly fragmented. The public did not know which way to turn when water was scarce.

The country had a Directorate of Water Affairs within the Department of the Environment and Fisheries, various water boards, some statutory and some private, local authorities that supplied their own water, a Water Research Commission, and the National Institute for Water Research, which was part of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

A start had to be made inside the country to rationalise water supply control and water should be marketed as a commodity. Ad hoc solutions and periodic imposition of restrictions would no longer work.

Water was underpriced and should be subjected to free-market forces, he said.

Dr Van Buuren said the sub-continental water supply commission should operate on the lines of the South African Transport Services.

The commission should establish a technocratic relationship with neighbouring states and take water out of the political arena.

He believed difficulties over the Cunene scheme and water from Lesotho arose because politicians had become involved in negotiations.

Were this relationship to be turned into a purely technocratic one, the situation would change.

Asked what sources of water could be used, Dr Van Buuren said the Cunene and Okavango rivers held great possibilities, as did the Zaire and Zambezi rivers.

Some sources had even mentioned the River Niger.

"Growing industrialisation and population pressures on the sub-continent in future, coupled with droughts and weather uncertainties, will make the creation of such a commission a necessity, I believe," Dr Van Buuren said.

A spokesman for the Institute of Political Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand said: "The idea is interesting technocratically but the question is whether it is workable. I'm not sure whether one can depoliticise water in arid areas."

CSO: 3400/1946

N. TRANSVAAL SYNOD OF NGK URGES PRESS OBJECTIVITY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Mauritz Moolman]

[Text] THE Northern Transvaal synod of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk yesterday called on the Press to maintain objectivity in reporting and commenting on the coming referendum.

The call was made by the synod in Pretoria following a controversial decision by Nationalist-supporting publishers Nasionale Pers and Perskor not to carry Progressive Federal Party advertisements supporting a "No" vote.

A "Resolution regarding the Referendum" unanimously adopted by delegates reads: "The synod is deeply impressed by the serious and sensitive times we find ourselves in.

"It is, however, genuinely concerned over the degree of stress and uncertainty it has caused among our members.

"The synod, therefore, seriously calls on all its members in the Northern Transvaal to act prayerfully and with such Christian responsibility that no irreparable dissunity is caused among believers.

"The synod calls on all its members to appraise themselves of all relevant facts to enable them to exercise their citizenship in a responsible manner and, also, to piously accept that the result rests in the hand of the all-providing Lord.

"Furthermore, the synod calls on all interested institutions to act in a dignified manner."

Synod Censures Rightwing Dominees

RIGHTWING Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk dominees who signed a statement opposing the National Party's proposed constitution at a secret meeting on September 2 were censured by the Northern Transvaal NGK Synod yesterday for "threatening church unity".

In the second surprise at the synod — the first being the election of verligte theologian Professor Johan Heyns as moderator — 98% of delegates voted in favour of a resolution accusing the 193 dominees of causing uncertainty and unrest in the church.

Speaking against the resolution De Gerrie Heyman said

it was not fair to include only the 193 dominees in the resolution.

He said he believed individuals and other groups should also be included.

Prof Heyns said, however, the issue was specifically brought before the moderation through proposals and personal discussions. The resolution was thus drawn up to accommodate a concrete issue.

The resolution said the synod recognised the right of clergymen to discuss individually and in groups the Christian-ethical acceptability of the proposed constitution.

But, by presenting their point of view in the form of a public declaration, their action threatened church unity.

CSO: 3400/1947

RAND RESTRAINED IN FIRST WEEK OF SA 'FREE' MARKET

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Sep 83 p 17

[Article by Harold Fridjhon]

[Text] THE rand — and the South African foreign exchange market — behaved with commendable restraint in the first week's operation of the "free" market.

As the Standard Bank put it in International Comment, the movement of the rand was contained in a narrow band and the marginal firming of the rand during the week was in line with the easier dollar trend and the higher gold price.

Another factor which forex dealers reported yesterday was that both importers and exporters did not "rush" the market last week. They were inclined to watch its progress before negotiating any special contracts.

The gold mining companies which were dealing on the market in dollars for the first time were also a little hesitant in their trading.

The mining companies have to learn the techniques of the new market before they feel sufficiently confident to introduce flexibility into their dealings.

Some mines were under the impression that the seven days in which they have to sell their dollars for rands meant seven working days and not seven calendar days. They had to adjust accordingly.

But that will work itself out in the next week or so when the flow of gold mine dollars to the market will

take on a regular rhythm. Meanwhile some mines not only traded spot but also covered forward for 12 months.

All dealers reported yesterday that world markets were waiting on Thursday and Friday for the US money supply figures in order to assess the direction of US interest rates and therefore of the dollar.

It had been thought that the money supply would rise by \$3 000-million. This figure was adjusted later to \$500-million. The outcome, however, was the reverse of expectations; M-1 dropped by \$2 000-million.

The dollar softened a little and then recovered some of its lost ground.

Johannesburg, in close touch with world markets, has kept the rand steady although the Reserve Bank has been in and out of the market as a buyer of dollars.

It probably took this step to keep the rand from rising too high. On the other hand, a stronger rand would mean reduced import costs and be less inflationary.

In relation to the basket of the currencies of our major partners, calculated by the Standard Bank, the rand firmed about 3% last week.

On advice for traders, Barclays suggests that importers should stay with what they have. Europe sees the dollar easing but Barclays does not agree in the short term. Exporters should take advantage of the present premium.

Standard Bank, too, says that importers could keep out of the forward markets for

the time being, given the limited downward potential for the rand. Exporters should consider forward cover on about 60% of their receivables in the next three months.

VORSTER'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOCIETY REVIEWED

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 12 Sep 83 p 9

[Article by John D'Oliveira: "He 'Turned the Tide' Against Grand Apartheid"]

[Text] WHILE I was researching my book on the then Prime Minister, Balthazar Johannes Vorster, in 1977, I examined a block of cells at the Baakens Street police station in Port Elizabeth.

It was in one of the four cells in this block that South Africa's future Prime Minister had been incarcerated during World War 2 and I wanted to see the kind of accommodation provided by the Smuts government.

The cell block was empty, with the exception of one cell occupied by an anonymous (to me, at any rate) black man who was being held incommunicado under the provisions of the Terrorism Act.

Ironically, the Terrorism Act detainee might have been languishing in the same cell that Mr Vorster had filled way back in 1942.

Later I raised this issue with Mr Vorster, pointed out to him that nobody in 1942 would have imagined that the young lawyer then in prison would one day be the Prime Minister and asked him whether it was not possible that the imprisoned man in 1977 might not also be a future South African Prime Minister.

He looked at me sternly and replied: "That may well be ... but not in my time."

This answer summed up the implacable certainty with which Mr Vorster approached life, politics and the premiership.

It was this certainty that guided him for most of his life, that took him from the University of Stellenbosch and into the Osewa Brandwag, from the concentration camp at Koffiefontein to the Prime Minister's office in Pretoria's Union Buildings.

And it was this certainty that led to his involvement in the Information scandal and to the collapse of his political career.

In the short term, Mr Vorster will be remembered for his "Infogate" role and for his publicly expressed sympathy for conservative Nationalists in the past few years, a sympathy that contradicted the main thrust of Mr Vorster's 12 years as Prime Minister.

I think history will show that whatever he may or may not have done, he was the man who turned the tide of South African politics from the Verwoerdian vision of "grand apartheid" to the more pragmatic approach now being applied and considerably extended by Mr P.W. Botha.

And, whatever else he may or may not have been, John Vorster was a remarkable man.

The image he projected was a formidable one and few people were allowed to see the man behind the public mask.

He was a man who gave and expected intense loyalty.

He retained close links with the friends he made at university. As he climbed the ladder of political success, he remained loyal to his old friends and he valued their loyalty to him.

However, while loyalty is an admirable quality in most people, it can sometimes be a fault in a Prime Minister who was generally reluctant to dismiss Cabinet Ministers who had remained loyal to him, even though it had become clear their time to leave had come.

I remember discussing a particular Cabinet Minister with him and suggesting that the time had come for a change. He generally gave me no answer, just a look that signalled that I was going too far.

One day, when I raised the issue again, he turned and asked aggressively: "How can I dismiss one of my Cabinet Ministers while he is under attack from the English Press?"

Half in jest I replied that I would get the English Press to lay off the particular Minister and that he would then be able to dismiss him.

He turned on me, his eyes spitting fire: "If you say that, then you know nothing about loyalty."

The thing that troubled him most about Dr Albert Hertzog (the Herstigte Nasionale Party rebel) was his perceived disloyalty.

Whatever Mr Vorster may have said in the past few years, it was

clear that he understood that he had swung South Africa from the "grand apartheid" path. He would never discuss exactly what this implied for South Africa, preferring to take one step at a time, to move gradually from one position to another.

When I asked him one day why he had not introduced legislation to cover a relaxation of "petty apartheid" instead of creating the new dispensation by way of "exemptions" to the current rules, he answered:

"Legislation will only draw attention to the issue. Then there will be a rush of black and Coloured people to the places involved. It would be much better if our people just grew into the new situation."

Once he had resigned as Prime Minister and was trying to adjust to his new life as State President, I visited him in Cape Town.

He was almost desperate for political gossip and scathing about how quickly the multitude of people who besieged his office when he was Prime Minister had disappeared.

"You come to know who your friends are."

But one thing never changed: his joy at seeing his children and his grandchildren. His eyes never failed to light up when he heard their approach and he would interrupt his conversation to say: "*Ah, die kinders is hier.*"

SA 'DELAYS' CUSTOMS UNION MEETING

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Sep 83 p 5

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

A SCHEDULED meeting of the Southern African Customs Union in Pretoria today has been postponed — reportedly because South Africa's pending referendum has made it difficult for the three South African Cabinet Ministers involved to attend.

The postponement comes at a time of delicate negotiations between South Africa and the Customs Union's three co-founder members — Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (BLS) — over the revenue-sharing formula.

A sensitive issue is the two-year delay in the payment to the BLS countries of their full share of customs receipts.

Revenue from the Customs Union accounts for more than 25% of Botswana's government revenue, more than 70% of Lesotho's and about 60% of Swaziland's.

In October, a revised revenue-sharing formula was rejected by Pretoria.

Since then the issue has been a contentious point, with accusations by Lesotho Finance Minister Mr K T Rakhetla — repudiated by South Africa — of deliberate withholding of funds by Pretoria.

Another attempt to resolve the apparent impasse between South Africa and its Customs Union partners was due to have been made yesterday.

The three South African Ministers involved in the negotiations are Mr Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance, Dr Dawid de Villiers, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and Mr Pk Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

BLS countries fear South Africa, by refusing to accept the revised formula, is attempting to use its economic dominance for political ends.

They suspect South Africa wants to pressure the BLS states into accepting

the "independent" homelands as full partners of the Customs Union.

A related BLS anxiety is that South Africa plans to use its economic power to draw them into its proposed Constellation of States.

A step toward enticing the BLS countries into the envisaged constellation would be to make them members of the Southern African Development Bank.

There have been unconfirmed reports of proposals that Customs Union funds be allocated via the Development Bank.

A speech by the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, last November is thought by some observers to have telegraphed Pretoria's objectives.

Mr Botha said: "We see the Customs Union not in isolation as a revenue-sharing arrangement, but as part of a comprehensive regional development strategy."

COMPUTERS SOLVE PEOPLE SHORTAGE PROBLEM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Sep 83 p 14M

[Text] A computerised control system that requires relatively little skill and was developed locally for the service industry is said to cut account salary bills drastically. The system is fully multi-user, and any one micro can accommodate four screens and two printers, which means a further reduction in costs through more effective utilisation of the equipment.

"South Africa's people problem is that qualified staff are very expensive and difficult to keep," says Mr Des Yaxley, sales director of Syntech, the Hightal subsidiary which developed the final package.

"To overcome this problem, we designed the system to enable any person familiar with operational documentation to be fully productive within one week."

The system is suitable for service companies that do not hold stock, such as modelling agencies, freight and forwarding companies and public relations firms.

"We have found that depending on the size of the organisation the installation of this system can save one-third or more of the accounting salary bill," says Mr Yaxley. "Sometimes more important is that the organisation can grow without having to support the same level of staff growth."

The system divides operations into three distinct areas - operations, accounts and finance. Each module can be separately supplied and personalised.

Included in the operations segment for shipping and forwarding agents, is imports, exports and clearing, consolidated shipments, air, sea, rail and road, branch operations, communications between branches and head office, bill of entry and foreign currency control.

The accounts segment includes debtors, foreign and local creditors, sources of revenue and general ledger.

Finance incorporates credit control, cash flows, forward planning, branch control and exceptional reports and forward cover control.

"The whole system fits very comfortably onto a micro-computer which, compared with mini or mainframe, is very cost-effective," Mr Yaxley says.

NEW PLATINUM INVESTMENT PIECE PREMIUM

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 11 Sep 83 p 36

[Article by Elizabeth Rouse]

[Text] A ONE-ounce platinum bullion piece is being offered to the public.

According to the Gold and Hard Asset Exchanges, which is marketing the concept, platinum pieces will eventually be traded on a similar basis to the Krugerrand.

But potential investors will have to pay a premium of 35% on the ruling platinum price — with no guarantee that buyers can be found when they want to sell.

Krugerrands enjoy their excellent marketability thanks to their status as legal tender and heavy marketing campaigns by the Chamber of Mines' Intergold. The platinum pieces have no such backing.

Chairman of the Gold & Hard Asset Exchange Len Gullan defends the price being charged. He says a 35% premium is not excessive when one considers that Krugerrands originally traded at similar premiums when they were introduced.

Mr Gullan adds that the occasional platinum medalion issues made available to South Africans have often carried premiums of 100% and more. The result has been that similar gold medalions were preferred.

The platinum bullion pieces will be privately minted to order. Clients will place orders with the exchange. Buyers will receive their piece (or pieces) in two to three weeks.

The price will be based on that of platinum on the day the order was placed, plus the 35% premium.

It is clear that for the pieces to achieve any success a large-scale marketing campaign will have to be launched.

Rustenburg and Impala Platinum last year dropped their expensive advertising campaign for platinum jewellery because there was not sufficient potential for some years ahead to justify the cost.

DANGER TO RARE FISH DENIED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Sep 83 p 11M

[Article by Lawrie Bedford]

[Text] One of South Africa's oldest angling clubs has charged that a commercial fishing operation in the Vaaldam, operating on the Free State side of the water, is endangering a scarce species. The charge has been discounted by a nature conservation official.

The fish is the large-mouth yellowfish (*Barbus kimberleyensis*) which spawns only at about the age of seven years.

Mr Trevor Babich, the chairman of the Rand Piscatorial Association, said a gill netting enterprise sanctioned by Free State authorities posed a threat to the yellowfish breeding in the waters.

Sunken nets trapping them were preventing yellowfish from migrating to their spawning grounds. The nets were cleared of their catch every two days. Fish harvested in this way were sold to places such as Soweto.

"If yellowfish are being thrown back they face certain death because of stress and gill damage," said Mr Babich.

The nets had been permitted in an effort to catch problem fish, mud mullet or moggel (*Labeo umbratus*). These were seldom caught by anglers, and in great numbers the mullet feeding on algae and moss would denude the dam of food for other fish species.

Mr Piet le Roux, director of the Free State Nature Conservation Division, said the man running the netting operation, Mr Ronald Ennik of Republic Fishing Enterprises, had been granted a permit to net.

He doubted the netting was taking place near the spawning grounds.

Mr le Roux said Mr Ennik, a Johannesburg man, was backed by his division and the Department of Environment Affairs, Directorate of Water Affairs.

The netting was part of a project to enable commercial fishermen to make use of surplus freshwater fish, he said.

He said the purpose of the netting was to make use of fish not caught by anglers and to allow the angling fish to increase in numbers. An adult moggel laid 500 000 eggs in a season and for every ton of moggel netted many angling fish survived.

"If these surplus fish were allowed to breed in large numbers they would cause a dramatic decline in Vaaldam fish stocks in other species," said Mr Ennik.

CISKEI OUTLAWS SASH'S PASS LAW BOOK

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text] A BLACK SASH booklet on the pass laws has been banned by the Ciskei Government, along with several issues of the independent publication, *Work in Progress*, and scholarly analyses of contemporary issues.

The Black Sash booklet is a service document, explaining in simple English how the pass laws operate and how the granting of independence to "homelands" is linked to a policy of depriving blacks deemed to be their citizens of South African nationality.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, said yesterday "One can only assume that the Ciskei is not happy to have the loss of South African citizenship rights exposed."

The booklet says of the policy of depriving blacks of South African nationality: "The trouble began when homelands began to accept independence. Every single person who was a citizen of (an independent) homeland ceased to be a citizen of South Africa on the day of independence."

But, Mrs Duncan said, the ban had not curtailed demand for the booklet. The initial print order of 30 000 was increased to 50 000 and then to 100 000 because of popular demand.

In an article in the latest issue of the American jour-

nal, *African Report*, Professor John Dugard of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, describes the policy of depriving blacks of South African nationality as the "most blatant act of race discrimination since the inception of apartheid in 1948".

But it has been largely ignored amidst all the present "heady talk" of reform, the new constitution and "movement away from discrimination", he adds.

So far eight million blacks have been deprived of South African nationality and the ultimate aim of the policy of denationalisation is to create a situation where there are no black South Africans.

"In many quarters it is fashionable to deny Prime Minister Botha's allegiance to the policy of denationalisation and to regard it as a hangover from the days of Verwoerd and Vorster," Prof Dugard says.

"But the evidence that the present Government adheres to the philosophy... is overwhelming."

Two homelands have become independent since Botha assumed office and the denationalisation of persons associated with KwaNdebele is around the corner.

"The truth is that the fantasy of South Africa with no black South African nationals remains central to National Party constitutional planning."

CSO: 3400/1947

GOVERNMENT TO REVEAL PLANS ON CALL-UP OF SETTLERS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Chris Freimond]

[Text] THE Department of Internal Affairs hopes to release details in a few days of planned legislation to draw more immigrants into Defence Force service, a spokesman for the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said yesterday.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, indicated at the National Party's Transvaal congress this week that a move to call up more immigrants was in the pipeline.

He said they could not be allowed to continue to "live off the fat of the land" without some contribution.

Legislation which would have brought this about was due to have been introduced in Parliament in the immediate past session, but lack of time prevented it, he said.

In terms of an amendment passed in 1978 to the South African Citizenship Act, the minimum period required to become eligible for naturalisation was reduced from five years to two years.

Unless an immigrant declared he did not want South African citizenship, the amendment provided for automatic South Africa citizenship by naturalisation for people under 25 (reduced to 23 in 1981) who were in possession of a residence permit and had lived in the country for two years.

If a person declared he did not want citizenship, he forfeited his residence permit and became classified as an alien. The decision was final and the person was permanently disqualified from becoming a South African citizen.

When he introduced the legislation, the then Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Alwyn Schabroek, said it was aimed at curbing the evasion of military service by foreigners.

Figures published at the time the amendment was passed showed that in 1978, 28 939 out of a total of 44 239 immigrants were below the age of 30. Of those, 1 705 registered for military service and 1 213 opted not to become South African citizens thus avoiding military service.

According to the figures, between 1971 and 1978, and January to December 1977, 64,54% and 81%, respectively, of immigrants did not accept citizenship.

In Parliament this year, it was revealed that there were 388 000 people out of a total white population of 4 321 000 who had not yet taken out South African citizenship.

HOMELAND ARMIES FORM PART OF REGIONAL DEFENSE SYSTEM

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Sep 83 p 10

[Article by Patrick Laurence: "How 'Homeland' Armies Provide a Buffer for SA"]

[Text] THE armed forces of South Africa's four nominally independent territories are part of Pretoria's regional defence system against insurgents of the African National Congress, says Professor Ken Grundy, an expert on military affairs in Africa.

But the purpose of "bantustan armies" is not so much to themselves eliminate infiltrating ANC fighters as to serve as the "triforce" that sets in motion emergency plans, including invitations to Pretoria to send in its troops to help the ostensibly independent states contain the threat.

Prof Grundy analyses the role of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — the TBVC states, as they have been dubbed — in the Pretoria-controlled defence system in a monograph on the rise of the "security establishment" as a decision-making force in South Africa's political order.

It is published by the SA Institute of International Affairs, where he was the first Bradlow Fellow.

The creation of quasi-independent states is of direct concern to the South African Defence Force for several reasons, Prof Grundy argues.

Unrest and instability in any of these polities is obviously relevant to any assessment of the overall security situation, he adds.

Prof Grundy's monograph was published before the recent attacks on the offices of the Ciskei Consulate General in Johannesburg and

Pretoria after the eruption of serious discontent in the Ciskei township of Mdantsane.

But developments in Ciskei and their bombing assaults in Johannesburg and Pretoria — which appear to point to a bid by the ANC to capitalise on black dislike of, if not hatred for, the Sebe regime in the Ciskei — illustrate his thesis neatly.

Prof Grundy notes: "A future not entirely or directly in Pretoria's control adds to defence and foreign policy problems." However limited the sovereignty of the TBVC states may be, his observation is difficult to gainsay.

To a degree events in the Ciskei developed a momentum of their own and the security and foreign policy implications are both obvious and ominous for South Africa: blasts in the heart of the PWV metropolis with South Africa being called to account by international opinion for the killing of civilians by its proxies in Ciskei.

Another security consideration raised by the reputedly independent states relates to the way in which they have lengthened the borders.

"If one perceives the living off of homelands into 'national states' with their dozens of parcels of territory as a problem of territorial or border defence, one can appreciate the apprehension, if not alarm, that must face military planners," Professor Grundy says.

"The independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei alone have added 4 800 km to South Africa's land borders."

The SADF's awareness of, and concern about, this situation was manifest as far back as 1974 when Brigadier C L Viljoen, the then Director of Operations of the Army, pressed for better consolidation of the "black homelands" in the interests of security.

Since then, of course, the Van der Walt Commission has re-examined the question of consolidation and, accord-

ing to Prof Grundy, has been made to appreciate that its decisions can impinge on military and security matters.

"The SADF has sought to make the Commission aware of the possible dangers and opportunities of particular consolidation measures."

But, of course, creation of ethnically based quasi-states has advantages as well as risks for the military planners.

"As one surveys a map of South Africa, it becomes obvious the homelands occupy strategic territory on or near the borders," Prof Grundy says.

"They form a semi-circle around the industrial and mining heartland of the Republic...."

"It would appear that the South African Government would ideally like to transform the homelands, as each gains independence, into an inner ring of buffer states to replace what had been a defence in depth prior to the fall of the Portuguese holdings in Africa and the Zimbabwean revolution."

The South African-trained armies of the TBVC polities

— and those of any 'homelands' which acquire the same quasi-independent status in future — then constitute a first line of defence against insurgents and an 'early warning network' for the superior forces of SADF.

Prof Grundy does not say so specifically, but there have been clashes between the security forces of all the TBVC states and insurgents of the ANC.

The most recent clash occurred in Venda about a fortnight ago and resulted in the killing of three of a band of five insurgents.

In almost all these clashes the TBVC armies have acted in concert with the SADF and the South African Police. South Africa has signed bilateral non-aggression pacts with all four TBVC states.

Prof Grundy speculates that South Africa is applying a local variant of the Soviet Union's 'Brezhnev doctrine' in its relations with its reputedly independent polities.

The Brezhnev doctrine was used to justify the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact partners in 1968 to check the growth of 'bourgeois reformism' under Alexander Dubcek.

Under the doctrine the Soviet Union asserted that members of the Warsaw Pact had limited sovereignty only — and that if any member state reneged on its commitment to communism, its fraternal partners had the right to intervene to check its betrayal of socialist unity.

On an analogous basis, Prof Grundy contends, the SADF would like to 'exercise a right of access' into the TBVC states and a 'joint command arrangement in times of crisis or emergency'.

He adds: 'Clearly Pretoria feels that it must have the right to intervene preventatively... in any part of its former territories if its interests should be threatened.'

Superventing the integral

relationship between the SADF and the armies of the TBVC states are black, ethnically based regional units started by the SADF in 1979.

The first four battalions were drawn from the Venda, Zulu, Shangaan and Swazi peoples and were initially meant to provide the prototypes for up to 18 similar battalions, Prof Grundy says.

Since then the Venda battalion has been taken over by the Venda Government and made part of its Defence Force, thereby illustrating the interlocking ties between the regional battalions and armies of the TBVC states.

The Zulu, Shangaan and Swazi battalions were envisaged as the nucleus of the armies of the independent states of KwaZulu, Gazankulu and KaNgwane.

But KwaZulu, Gazankulu and KaNgwane frustrated that aim by steadfastly refusing to accept independence, with — accordingly to Prof Grundy — KwaZulu's opposition to the whole concept causing force levels of the Zulu battalion to drop dramatically.

BASIC WAGE RAISE SEEN BURDENING ECONOMY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 11 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

[Article by Amrit Manga]

[Text] INDUSTRY will have to bear the burden of an additional R5 000-million over a period of a year if the current minimum wage of 5-million low-skilled workers is raised to an aspired-to R35.

"The additional cost could be much higher if industry delayed increases too long," warns Professor Dick Sutton of the Unisa School of Business Leadership.

According to University of Natal sociologist Professor Laurie Schlemmer, workers in the skilled and unskilled categories who currently earn an average wage of R74 are already aspiring to a new minimum of R95.

In addition, employers will in the next three years be confronted with intense and unconventional labour challenges which will include calls for equal wages, and a greater interest in the welfare of workers and their quality of life.

Demands for huge wage increases along with negotiations on issues not traditionally part of the bargaining-table agenda are bound to have significant political overtones, according to Prof Sutton.

Industrialists should therefore prepare for increased worker militancy and industrial disobedience at least for another two years, warns Rod Ironside, General Motors' assistant managing director.

The tempo at which the industrial-relations scenario is developing in South Africa is accelerating and reaching levels much higher than those to which managers have become accustomed.

South Africa already faces a rising rate of industrial action compared with the world's major industrialised nations.

The National Manpower Commission's annual report for 1982 listed a record 304 strikes or work stoppages involving 141 571 workers resulting in an average loss of more than 95 working days per 1 000 workers.

More than 1 000 workers were on strike each day of last year, according to the commission.

By comparison, Germany recorded a loss of 2.5 days and Japan 11 days.

The need to define clearly the role of different levels of management in industrial relations and effective ways of meeting those needs were never more critical than today, according to industrial-relations experts.

Frank Horwitz of the Wits Business School emphasised that the need for formal education and training in industrial relations is no longer in question.

Mr Ironside says: "This is especially important with the bargaining table increasingly being cluttered with issues outside shop-floor demands, with an emphasis on social security and employee benefit schemes."

"The area of industrial relations has assumed an increasingly dominant role in our economy and social environment over the last three years," says Mr Horwitz.

Industrial-relations educationists should seriously consider building into the course free-market concepts, with an emphasis on free competition and the right to collective bargaining, he says.

All levels of management must be trained and their skills developed to meet the rapidly evolving industrial-relations scenario if South Africa is to avoid the problems inherent in some overseas systems.

The UK recorded a loss of more than 304 working days per 1 000 workers last year and the US almost 255 days.

NATS SCORED FOR LOSING TOUCH WITH RANK-AND-FILE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Sep 83 p 8

[Article by Brian Pottinger]

[Text] **RANK-AND-FILE Nationalists are rumbling about the party's inability to communicate with the ordinary voter.**

And it's all happening in the midst of the most expensive public relations initiative launched by the NP.

Two local committees and one branch of the Transvaal NP have questioned whether party leaders are still in touch with the man in the street.

A motion before the Transvaal congress of the NP by the same branches also asks whether the the NP information wing is reaching the ordinary voter — and if he can understand what is being conveyed.

The congress opens in Pretoria tomorrow.

Another motion implies the NP should concentrate less on raising money and more on winning supporters.

The reservations from within the inner circle of the most conservative of the NP's formations comes amid an enormously expensive NP promotions campaign launched in support of a "yes" vote in the November referendum.

The party's kitty for the referendum is estimated at anything between R2-million and R6-million, and has already spent hundreds of thousands of rands on full-page advertisements.

Gap

Although carefully worded, the resolutions reflect a growing concern in NP circles that the party is not conveying its message clearly enough, and for many of its more conservative supporters it is becoming identified as a rich man's party.

The local committees of Nylstroom and Waterberg and the Koon Burger branch of Barberton have all supported a motion for the Transvaal congress which draws attention to a growing gap between the party leadership and the rank-and-file.

The motion calls on the party's leaders to consider whether they still have contact with the ordinary man or whether the ordinary voter can still be reached through party information pamphlets — an important element in the Government's referendum campaign.

Another motion by the Bryanston Divisional Council concedes the importance

'They Have Lost Touch With the Man in the Street'

of fundraising, but pleads for a shift back towards the voter.

"Congress believes that people and not money are the gold of the National Party."

The council's stand is underscored by the financial report of the Transvaal National Party which shows the party's funds in the province have risen from R1.3-million to R1.4-million in a year.

Significantly, however, the constituencies of Johannesburg North, Waterberg and Carletonville show for the first time in the party's history no collections whatsoever from "stryddag" contributions.

Johannesburg North is held by the PFP, Waterberg by the Conservative Party, and Carletonville is an extremely conservative constituency.

The balance sheet does not reflect, however, the massive sums of money the NP has been gathering specifically for the referendum campaign.

Party workers — designated "Development Officers" — have for months been

tapping predominantly big business for contributions to the campaign.

Last week, the Free State held its congress, this week the Transvaal congress meets, on Saturday it is Natal's turn, and at the end of September the Cape NP congress begins in George.

(Report by B. C. Pottinger, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

CSO: 3400/1947

DIVERSION OF WCC GRANTS CHARGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 83 p 6

[Editorial: "WCC Grants"]

[Text] INTERESTING, isn't it?

The World Council of Churches has announced that it is making grants totalling R485 000 from its controversial Special Fund to Combat Racism, with most of the money going to Black nationalist groups in Southern Africa.

Swapo is to get R114 000 for "humanitarian and legal aid".

Fat hope the WCC has that the money will be used for those purposes.

That Swapo makes incursions into South West Africa, killing and maiming innocent men, women and children, doesn't concern it, either.

The African National Congress will get R76 000 to "aid refugees from apartheid who live in Black-ruled countries surrounding South Africa."

Fat hope the WCC has of ensuring this money is actually used for this purpose.

That the ANC makes dastardly terror attacks in South Africa, its foul deeds including the Pretoria atrocity in which 19 people were killed and more than 200 injured, does not worry the WCC.

The Pan Africanist Congress will get R54 000 for "information services aimed at counter-acting South African propaganda".

Fat hope the WCC has of ensuring the money is spent for this curious purpose.

The fact that the PAC is a revolutionary movement like the ANC does not worry the WCC.

There is also a grant of R10 800 to the South African Congress of Trade Unions to "assist Black workers in obtaining their lawful union rights".

As this organisation is London-based and has been in exile for 20 of its 25 years of existence, it has no members here and is known only for its propaganda attacks on South Africa.

The WCC admits there is no control of the "manner in which the grants are spent", and claims the grants are "an expression of commitment by the WCC to the cause of economic, social and political justice which these organisations promote".

We would hardly describe Swapo's violence or the terrorism of the ANC as a means of promoting "economic, social and political justice".

Thuggery, or plain murder, might be more apt descriptions.

At the WCC's assembly in Vancouver in August, the director of the Programme to Combat Racism, Dr Anwar Barkat, conceded that the WCC could not prove the money was used for the purposes intended.

"But to exercise control over the precise spending would be paternalistic," he said.

This is absolute rubbish.

But then we don't expect any logic from a world church organisation which supports Marxist-orientated bodies that use violence and terror as their chief weapons.

Not surprisingly, the WCC assembly called not only for economic sanctions against South Africa, including an oil boycott, but also made a scathing attack on the Reagan administration over its policy in Central America.

It also took an anti-Israel stand, and gave its support to the Palestinian cause.

Yet when it came to Afghanistan, the assembly rejected a call for the immediate withdrawal of Russian troops.

Such is the selective "morality" of the WCC.

The Salvation Army, the Irish Presbyterian Church and a small West German Lutheran Church have dropped their WCC membership in protest against the grants to radical movements.

None of the money comes from denominations in the United States, where the anti-racism programme has been under strong attack for the past year.

Pity that some of our churches and political priests support the WCC, for the organisation has the blood of the innocents on its hands.

The WCC grants are used by organisations of violence, for purposes of violence, and it is a blot on a Christian organisation like the WCC that it can take such an un-Christian view of the sanctity of life.

CSO: 3400/1950

PROSPECTS ON DIVIDENDS 'NOT ENCOURAGING'

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 11 Sep 83 p 5

[Article by David Ross]

[Text] WITH the great majority of June year-end and interim figures now published, it must be worthwhile to look at them as a whole.

Although it may be true that investors seem less and less concerned with dividend performance, the facts are not especially encouraging.

Of 48 industrial companies reporting for financial years to end-June, 19 — or all but half — did not increase their dividends for the 1983 period.

For interim reporters the same number was five out of 29. Furthermore, an additional three year-enders had not changed dividends for two years. The half-year number was 10.

A further 12 year-enders reduced their dividends (six for half-timers).

Overall, six year-end companies improved dividends and eight half-timers also did.

It looks unlikely that the position will improve by the time the December results are published.

Indeed, it will probably be worse, judging by the general absence or gloom of forecasts with the figures.

Investors seem to be laying great store by a recovery in 1984. That is currently forecast to begin in mid-1984, or the third quarter.

If that forecast turns out to be correct, it looks unlikely that the dividend position will start to improve before December 1984.

On that basis, the dividend growth rates of companies, which averaged 18% in the seven years to end-1982, will be hard put to it to match that performance over the next five years.

Professor Roger Gidlow of the University of the Witwatersrand has estimated the growth at 12.3% "within the next five years", writing this week in the Bank of Lisbon Economic Focus.

Meanwhile, the company results shown in this week's table look more encouraging. But that is the result of the preponderance of investment and financial counters.

The picture is unchanged for the relatively small number of industrial and commercial companies.

Among these, two stores shares, Woolworths

Truworths and Foschini, offered unchanged dividends on earnings also relatively unaltered.

Among industrials the only contenders were relatively small concerns Gettex and Diroyal.

Goldstein's results reflected an especially good performance from its home-building business.

Diroyal's rather disastrous six months of trade reflected a poor performance from its supermarket-trolley-making subsidiary.

Its recently acquired audio and electronic business apparently performed well in adverse circumstances for such goods.

A feature of the week's news was the better-than-expected interim dividend from Amgold.

Although analysts believe that a similar final is possible, that looks to depend upon gold-price movements in the final three months of the year.

Woolfin's results for the year to end-June reflect an increase in turnover slightly ahead of inflation.

However, pretax profit before life adjustment improved by only 1.5%, suggesting the severe squeeze on margins.

That was further suggested by the sharply lower life provision, which dropped from R3.9-million in 1982 to R1.7-million in 1983.

This followed, it seems, from hefty write-downs required to shift slower-moving stock.

Cash flow was improved by the company's sale of its R2.8-million holding in Marks and Spencer shares.

Nonetheless, the dividend was held at 47c, and the prospect for an improvement this year looks problematic at this stage of the game. At the current 120c share price, the historic yield is 3.6%.

Apart from Amgold, the market's most encouraging news came from Sage Holdings. The interim 50% improvement in earnings follows a 23% increase in the previous year. The interim dividend has been pushed up from 10c to 15c.

INTERIMS	Turnover (£m)	% change	Pre-tax profit (£m)	% change	After profit (£m)	Earnings (s)	% change	Div (s)	% change
Anglo	—	—	128.4	+39	125.3	570.6	+40	500	+39
Anglo-Transvaal Colls	4.4	+8	4.3	+7	4.2	250.8	+7	252	+8
Direval	—	—	(6.6)	-164	(0.6)	(5.0)	-200	nil	-100
Fechani	—	—	—	—	6.6	312.8	-9	180	n/c
French Bank	—	—	—	—	0.9	8.75	-7	—	n/c
Ind-Equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	+18
Sage	—	—	10.7	+20	4.6	32.9	+36	15	+50
PRELIMS									
S M Goldstein	—	—	10.2	-19	6.0	60.1	-30	15	+3
Hesperus	—	—	5.5	+21	4.4	65.9	+24	43	+13
Woolworths Truworths	569.5	+15	69.5	+15	39.3	106.8	—	47	n/c

Although the directors say that this jump should not be taken to imply a similar jump for the year to end-December, they are still forecasting a 25% hike for annual earnings for the year as a whole.

That suggests that the or more could eventuate. And that in turn should make for total dividends this year of 40c for a forward yield of 6.1%.

In current markets that looks relatively attractive, and, in the shortage of scrip that afflicts Sage as so many other counters, the price could well push somewhat further ahead.

The directors comment that the results reflect improved performance by Schacht Holdings, the home-building subsidiary, and by Institutional Land Holdings.

CS0: 3400/1947

REVAMPING OF CIVIL SERVANTS' BODY REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Sep 83 p 8

[Text] THE Public Servants' Association is being revamped and streamlined to meet changing public service demands and to pave the way for possible multiracial membership in time.

The president of the association, Dr Colin Cameron, told the annual meeting of the PSA in Pretoria yesterday structural changes in the organisation would improve efficiency in the handling of staff changes and increase scope for liaison with other bodies.

The PSA changes would pave the way for greater cooperation with bodies like universities and control boards.

In the longer term the changes would provide scope for dialogue and co-operation on a "confederal" basis with associations representing other racial groups in the public service.

"At this stage we shall stay a White association", he said. "That is the freeing of the majority of our members."

"Right now there are practical difficulties involved in changing this

image, but I cannot see what the future holds. I cannot guess what the situation might be in 50 years' time."

On the Government's occupational differentiation programme Dr Cameron said much progress had already been made.

The programme would place the public service in a far more competitive position with the private sector but should not end after implementation. It ought to be an ongoing process.

Neither should the government regard "immeasurable" improvements in the public service staff situation recently as the end of the road, but should continue working for improvement of the service.

"The service must be able to maintain its position in the market place when the economy makes its expected upswing. We dare not fall behind again and lose our newly recruited and trained personnel," Dr Cameron said.

The chairman of the Commission for Administration, Mr Jimmy van der Merwe, said the pub-

lic service held the key to the success of the proposed constitution.

Mr Van der Merwe told the PSA meeting constitutional reform in South Africa could not be realised without the support of effective administration.

"The knowledge, expertise and cooperation of the career public servant are indispensable. Each and every one of us must play his role," he said.

Implementation of the new constitution would make "tremendous" demands on the public service of today and of the future.

New roles which would have to be filled would demand a generation of creative officials. To build up such a corps of officials would require training and development within the public service at all levels.

DOWNTURN IN ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE CONSIDERED INEVITABLE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Sep 83 p 25

[Text] FOLLOWING the excessively rapid growth during 1980/81, which resulted in severe pressure on South Africa's resources of skilled labour and foreign exchange, a sharp downward adjustment of the economic growth rate was inevitable, Dr Johan Cloete, Barclays group economist said in the bank's latest monthly Economic Review.

"Thus the severity of the current recession must accordingly be ascribed in part to the normal sharp and necessary adjustments of the economy to the excesses of 1980/81," he said.

"The drought, as well as the prolonged recession overseas has considerably aggravated the position and, instead of a sharp cyclical adjustment, the South African economy is now finding itself in the most serious recession since the 1930s, with economists currently predicting negative growth of between three and four percent for calendar year 1983."

Given the severity of the slump in the economy and especially in the manufacturing sector which was a major importer, Dr Cloete pointed out, the rapid and substantial turn-around on current account of the balance of payments recorded so far this year had come as no surprise.

A continuation of the trends reflected in imports and exports during the first seven months of this year, should produce a current account surplus of around R2 000-million for 1983 as a whole.

This would represent a very substantial swing from last year's substantial deficit of R3 037-million and would mean that, at least as far as South Africa's foreign exchange reserve position was concerned, the foundations were being laid for the next cyclical upswing.

Reflection

Dr Cloete said these large swings from surplus to deficit and back again which had characterised the outcome on current account in recent years were merely a reflection

of the considerable cyclical instability to which the South African economy (in common with the world economy) had been

subject since about 1974 and the extent to which domestic growth and employment had swung up and down with the general business cycle to the detriment of our growth performance over the medium term.

Dr Cloete said that while the severity of the recession had probably now largely removed the balance of payments constraint on recovery, the inflation constraint was unfortunately still very much in place.

As could be expected in a situation where price and wage adjustments in the current period tended to be largely based on the inflation rate in the preceding period, the inflation rate had responded only moderately despite the unusual severity of the recession.

Nevertheless, Dr Cloete felt the inflation rate was likely to recede in the months ahead, given a continuation of the recession and a continuation in particular of the tighter monetary poli-

cy currently being applied by the Reserve Bank.

The decision to reduce the price of fuel should make a significant contribution towards this because it was one of the important elements which had been regularly pushing up costs in the economy.

Cut back

The most important cost element in the economy, salaries and wages, was also being cut back substantially this year. Following an average increase of 19 percent in 1982, the Reserve Bank recently reported that salaries and wages had risen at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of only 10.5 percent during the first half of 1983.

The pay increases announced in the public sector would only come into effect next year and should not unduly counteract the downtrend in the inflation rate, Dr Cloete said. — Sapa.

NATION'S DRY-DOCKS STRIVE TO COMPETE WITH SOUTH KOREAN FACILITIES

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 9 Sep 83 p 8

[From George Young's "Along the Sea Lanes" Column]

[Text] SATS is helping the marine engineering complexes in their efforts to bring more repair business to this country, and in order to secure a valuable hull-cleaning and sandblasting contract from Shell for their bulk carrier Tectus to use the Cape Town drydock, SATS agreed to reduce the dock tariff so that the ship would not be attracted to the highly competitive facilities in South Korea.

The Tectus is expected to load a bulk cargo at Richards Bay and could have patronised the South Korean facilities without inconvenience to her schedule, but the low tender price by Dorman Long Swan Hunter at Cape Town, and the SATS, clinched the deal.

For SATS the presence of the Tectus assures some revenue for the otherwise empty drydock, but for the contractors it is expected that the shipyard will do little more than break even because prices were cut to the bone.

Tectus will leave more than R500 000 in the country.

The Polish Government is reported also to be seeking tenders from South African yards for annual refit of a fishery factory

ship employed working in the South Atlantic and too costly to take all the way back to Gdynia, its base.

It should be known in a few days whether the Poles will effect a refit to the mother ship at the Cape, a contract likely to run to near R500 000.

French operators of a crane barge attached to oil research along the West Coast plan to repair the craft at the Cape, and the crane is to be tested to its capacity of 2 000 tons. Concrete blocks will be used for this exercise.

Idle shipyards

WHILE the construction earlier than originally scheduled of two omnidirectional tugs to SATS account is apparently the only contract now separating the South African shipbuilding industry from disaster, Far Eastern countries which formerly had no shipbuilding industry worth of the name have secured contracts worth billions in any currency.

Why not South Africa?

South Korea, afflicted by national indebtedness, has seen the vision inherent in a major shipbuilding industry, and in the past few months has secured foreign orders for no fewer than 40 big ships.

The favourable rate of the Korean currency against the dollar has encouraged patronage by Western clients and in recent weeks the South Koreans have had further inquiries from Dutch, Indonesian, Danish and Indian owners, and more than half the orders received in recent months were for bulk carriers similar to a trio

just completed in Japan for Safmarine, about 99 100m (35 000 dwt).

United States Lines, now engaged in regular service to Port Elizabeth, have placed orders with Daewoo shipyard in South Korea for a dozen large container ships worth R600 million.

Can South Africa not secure a few crumbs from the table in this spate of business with South Korea?

The South Korean Government has aided yards to secure the right equipment, and massive 20 880kW diesels of the Sulzer type for the biggest ships are now manufactured there.

Small wonder Japanese and Taiwan yards are concerned by the remarkable upsurge of business in South Korea.

South Africa appears to be out of the league for either big or small tonnage now, and unless the shipways at Durban are lengthened and inducement is

provided, yards in this country will get few building contracts, and possibly a declining volume of repair jobs.

Even in the industry of shipbreaking the South Koreans have discovered a source of relatively cheap, high class re-rollable steel, while South Africa is still apparently not interested in this business.

South African shipowners are either building overseas or buying second-hand, and the marine engineering industry, which at one time looked as though it was to blossom, has suffered acute trauma.

Because of the under-employment of the repair facilities in South Africa, it is not surprising that engineers hear whispers about the disenchantment of financial backers of some of these complexes. A few

years ago the biggest Durban yards changed hands, and there are currently suggestions that more switches of control may take place.

Nobody would say that the South African Government was a nautically-minded assembly and while there has been some indication recently of greater sympathy with the short-sea lines in their competition with land transport between the ports, there has not been much visible sign of motivation for the marine engineering and ship-building industries.

CS0: 3400/1947

'CITIZEN' TOPS 'DAILY MAIL' IN WHITE READERSHIP SURVEY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] THE Citizen's readership has topped the half-million mark for the first time, according to AMPS '83 — the All Media and Products Survey conducted for the South African Advertising Research Foundation by MRA.

The survey, which is regarded as the bible of the newspaper and advertising industries, shows The Citizen has increased the White readership gap between itself and its chief competitor in the English-language morning market, the Rand Daily Mail.

Last year The Citizen was ahead of the Mail by 47 000 White readers. Now The Citizen has 81 000 more White readers than the Mail.

The Mail, on the other hand, has increased its Black readership by 243 000, or 51 percent, confirming the view in the newspaper industry that the Mail is becoming a Black newspaper (72 percent of the Mail's readership is Black, whereas 60 percent of The Citizen's readership is White).

The Citizen now has 501 000 readers, of whom 300 000 are White, an increase of 45 000, or 18 percent, compared with

last year's AMPS figures.

It has 178 000 Black readers, an increase of 32 000, or 22 percent.

By comparison, the Rand Daily Mail has a White readership of 219 000, an increase of only 11 000 (or 5 percent).

The Mail's Black readership is 715 000, compared with 472 000 last year.

Of all the English-language daily newspapers in South Africa, only the Star (408 000) has more White readers than The Citizen.

Significantly, The Citizen has 191 000 White male readers (an increase of 20 000) to the Mail's 136 000 (an increase of only 5 000).

The Citizen has 109 000 White women readers (an increase of 25 000) to the Mail's 83 000 White women readers (an increase of 5 000).

The Citizen has 100 000 White housewives among its readers to the Mail's 79 000, The Citizen being 21 000 ahead.

In the A-B White income groups, The Citizen has 150 000 readers to the Mail's 128 000.

The Citizen has 181 000 English-speaking White readers (Mail: 162 000)

and 119 000 who are Afrikaans-speaking (Mail: 57 000).

In the first six months of this year, The Citizen showed the biggest percentage growth of any English daily newspaper in South Africa.

Its Monday-to-Friday sale was 72 473 copies a day, an increase of 6 871 copies a day on the figure for the last six months of 1982. The percentage increase was 10.5.

• The Citizen is seven years old, whereas the Mail was founded in 1902. The fact that The Citizen has been able to overtake the Mail's White readership to such a large extent and in such a short period shows the remarkable success of this newspaper.

SURVEY SHOWS SA SALARIES REGRESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 83 p 27

[Text] SOUTH Africans are back to where they were five years ago in terms of salaries and wages.

This is the startling fact that has emerged from the results of a 1983 salary survey conducted by the Remuneration Practice of PE Corporate Services SA.

The survey, which is the most comprehensive ever undertaken with data provided by 847 organisations employing 1 100 000 staff of all race groups, found that the overall percentage increase in basic salary levels for all race groups averaged out at 12,4 percent while the consumer price index (CPI) was 12,8 percent.

This means that salary increases have not kept pace with inflation and in real terms people are actually worse off than they were five years ago as the purchasing power of pay packets has been eroded by inflation.

The lowest average increase was recorded for Asian employees at 12,1 percent while Black employees were the only group to receive an average increase above the CPI of 12,8 percent.

The increase for Blacks

was 13,6 percent and although high in comparison with the other race groups, was a sharp fall from last year's increase of 20,3 percent.

The increase for White employees was also down on last year's 14,6 percent and this year's 12,3 percent is the first time the average increase for Whites has fallen below the CPI since the last economic downturn in 1978.

Coloured employees received the same increase as Whites (12,3 percent) but also took a sharp knock from last year's 18,0 percent.

"The fact that increases for Asians and Blacks were higher than for Whites, while that for Coloureds was the same, shows that attempts are still being made to narrow the wage gap," says Miss Jane Ashburner, manager of the salary survey division.

She said however that the large increases awarded to non-whites last year had dropped significantly.

"This shows that with the downturn in the economy, unions have been unable to negotiate increases as favourable as those in the 1981/82

period and organisations feeling the pinch have been less concerned with narrowing the wage gap. Black employees did however receive an increase above the CPI".

Interesting to note is that the cumulative CPI increase over the last 10 years (318,9 percent) is higher than the cumulative percentage increase that White general staff have received over the same period (312,9 percent).

This means that not only is it this year that salaries have not kept pace with inflation, but is in fact true for the past 10 years.

In contrast, unlike White salaries which fall below the CPI, non-White cumulative increases over the past five years all fall above the CPI.

This can be explained by the fact that organisations have generally awarded higher percentage increases to non-whites in the past five years in an attempt to narrow the wage gap," says Miss Ashburner.

However that these increases were given on lower salaries and wages than those for Whites.

"Socio-political factors as opposed to economic factors have traditionally determined increases for non-Whites. These factors include pressure from unions, a social conscience on behalf of employers to narrow the wage gap and overseas codes of employment such as the EEC and the Sullivan codes.

SOUTH AFRICA

DETENTION FIGURES, NAMES OF VICTIMS LISTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Sep 83 p 7

[Article by Anton Harber]

[Text] Of the 306 people detained in the first eight months of the year, 132 were still being held at the beginning of this month and only 58 have been charged.

A total of 114 were released without charge.

And, according to a report issued by the SA Institute of Race Relations this week, two of the detainees presently held have been in the hands of the Security Police since 1982.

They are Mr Shezi Thokozani, who was detained on December 12, 1982, and Mr Abel Dube, detained April 21, 1982.

Ninety-nine of the 132 people in detention on September 1 were held in the Transkei and Ciskei.

Ciskei accounts for 88 of the detentions and Transkei 11. Of the rest, 22 were held in the Transvaal, eight in Natal and three in Port Elizabeth.

The Ciskei detainees include Mr Douglas Rubuzana, a blind switchboard operator at a Ciskei hospital.

The list only includes people whose detention has been confirmed and whose name and details are known. According to the Detainees Parents Support Committee, this may represent only a fraction of those being held in the Ciskei.

According to the list, the other detainees still being held include: Queka Nyembe, Cedric Vuma, Thabani Dube, Thulani Ngcobo, Bernadette Ncube, Simon Wavene, Tuli Bobo, Thomas Sibiya, Nonceba Nogaya, Diana Nogikile, Michael Xego, Aaron Mangcangaza, Sello Seripe, Samuel Ratholo, Story Chochoe, Sydney Molokane, Fikie Mokoena, Kennedy Mogosi, Rans Rashabane, Moses Twebe, Peter Tladi, Nthombi Mpeka, Mandla Ntsoliwe, Sicelo Pazzie, Karl Niehaus, Jansie Lourens, Khandla Vilikazi and Obed Kopeng (and two others held with him whose names are unknown).

Those held in the Transkei include: Mtetosi Mzolisa, Marchanda Gigi, Makwala Mibontso, Felo Tyhali, Mzawuthen Talapile, Mkatsh Talapile, Benson Sandile, Kelayo Ballao, Tsolo Gnakwana, Fidas Ntozini and Tembisi Siswenye.

Those presently held in the Ciskei include: Samson Nube, Cedilla Mottonon, Khululekile Jacob, Xola Mali, Monwabisi Mali, Mbuzeli Masuthu, L Siyo, Sisa Mjikelana, Bonsile Tuluma, Mzwandile Mapunya, Joel Vela, Merryman Sotaka, Gekani Eliwe and his brother (name unknown), Priscilla Moxongo, Newell Faku, Shepherd Dumezweni, Norman Bonani, Sirdile Tabata, Memani (first name unknown), Office Mnyobe, Nyanisile Mzinde, Letani (first name unknown), Mthetheli Simandla, Cameron Nzimane, Lulamile Quzarane, Tamarana (first name unknown), Eric Mtonga, Godfrey Shiba, Gardner Marbushe, Humphrey Mazhegwana, Lindelwa Sityanisi, Michael Gijana, Nelson Mphatheni, Lungelo Mati, Hintsa Mvusa, Nomanse Hobana, Mtebeli Sifingo, Sindiwa Sifingo, Yaleka Sifingo, Vuyisile Mati, Nombqibela Nkosi, Fumene Tom, Andile Sualana, Thembinkosi Mhlontlo, Mzwandile Dyani, Boloni Dyani, Maichael Dyani, Vuyisile Dyane, Ndile Mzotwana, Captain Gabashe, Vuyani Ncane, Daniel Ncane, Mzingisi Sithole, Charles Masewane, Mgeqeke Mdashe, M Mtinsilana, Nkululeko Mtshayene, Z Mcapukisi, Mandla Tsangela, Charles Ngakula, Bonsile Norushe, David Thandani, Boyce Melitata, Yure Mdyogolo, Sicelo Fazzie, Bangumsi Sifingo, Nolinda Sifingo, Nolinda Wontoti, Ndululo Wasa, Mzukisi Mayani, Zukusa Faku, Xolisa Tyamazashe, Lungelo Dwaba, Christopher Benge, Mhlophe Bongoni, Robert Rooyen, Douglas Puhuzana, Thami Klaas, Herbert Jekwa, Lawrence Msauli, Zola Matlapeng, Ernest Baardmar.

CSO: 3400/1947

APARTHEID IS HERESY, THEOLOGIAN TELL PUZZLED WHITES

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 3 Sep 83 p 14

[Article by Mike Oettle]

[Text] A MOOD of puzzlement appears to have settled over much of South Africa's white Christian community since last year's resolution by the World Alliance of Reformed Churches that apartheid is a heresy, and the similar decisions by certain South African churches that followed.

A letter in a recent issue of the Methodist newspaper, *Dimension*, sums up this mood. The writer, puzzled by the Methodist Church of Southern Africa's resolution condemning apartheid as a heresy, asserts that if apartheid is a heresy, he, too, is a heretic, and asks:

"What has changed? The gospel hasn't changed."

"The relationship between racial groups has changed, but it has changed in the direction of more co-operation, more working together."

"It seems to me that it is perhaps not the political policy known as apartheid which is sinful, but perhaps the way in which it is implemented."

To be fair, *Dimension's* letter page reflected other points of view too, but this is nonetheless a common response to the issue.

It is for people like this puzzled man that John De Gruchy and Charles Villa-Vicencio prepared a book, *Apartheid is a Heresy*, to

which seven other theologians contributed.

What has changed? In some areas, precious little.

An article by NG Sendingkerk dominee Chris Loff, titled *The History of a Heresy*, shows that racism first appeared in the affairs of an NG Kerk gemeente as long ago as 1828, and that in 1857 it was decided that, "because of the weakness of some", segregation would be permitted within the church.

This is a far cry from the present situation in white Dutch Reformed circles where it is regarded "a weakness" to want to worship with other races.

It is worth noting that the decision of 1857 arose out of the refusal of whites to take nagmaal with the brown congregation at Kat River — the same community which is now facing incorporation into Ciskei against its will.

The modern Dutch Reformed approach is based on an interpretation of scripture, which was prepared within the NG Kerk to form the basis for what was to become Prime Minister D.F. Malan's apartheid policy.

It is ironic that today, when churchmen criticise apartheid (under whatever name it goes — separate development, separate freedoms), they are told to

keep out of politics.

How can they, when the ideology they object to was foisted on politics by the Kerk?

The current official form of the NG Kerk's scriptural justification for apartheid is taken apart bit by bit in articles by Willem Vorster (himself an NG dominee) and Douglas Bax — and shown to have no reasonable foundation.

Villa-Vicencio recalls that once (and once only) representatives of the NG Kerk broke ranks and fundamentally questioned this apartheid doctrine (in 1960, at the Cottesloe consultation, which followed the shootings at Sharpeville).

Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd realised the implications of this move and "called the Dutch Reformed theologians to order".

Publicly blaming the Cottesloe statement on the World Council of Churches and on "liberal views" — and quietly mobilising the Afrikaner Broederbond — he persuaded enough churchmen to recant and left one scapegoat, Beyers Naudé.

This man's position as an Afrikaner and Dutch Reformed theologian was, however, seen as a threat to Afrikaner unity (more ac-

curately to Nationalist hegemony) and one need not wonder why he has been prevented from putting the case he has against the apartheid doctrine.

The reason for this gagging can be seen in these words of Karl Barth, as quoted by Villa-Vicencio:

"No sentence is more dangerous or revolutionary than that God is One and there is no other like Him."

All the permanencies of the world draw their life from ideologies and mythologies; from open or disguised religions, and to this extent from all possible forms of deity and divinity " (Deities and divinities, that is, which are placed alongside the One God).

The implications of this direction are spelled out more clearly by De Gruchy (using points outlined by Naudé) in a list of similarities between Nazi Germany and apartheid South Africa:

"The parallels were racism (anti-semitism in the case of Germany); a false unity between Church and folk, ideological pressure on, intimidation of, and an attack on the Church; and a sinful silence in the face of injustice."

Bishop Desmond Tutu's examination of apartheid includes this point, especially relevant to people (like Dutch Reformed Afrikaners) who set great store by the Old Testament:

"The Old Testament knows of only one legitimate separation among persons and that is the separation between believers and pagans. Every other kind is sinful."

Simon Maimela presents a view of white Christian thinking, which will be con-

demned by many whites as distorted, but it is impossible to see how else a black person can imagine the white man's mind.

While much of Apartheid's criticism is directed at the Dutch Reformed churches, members of South Africa's so-called English-speaking churches need not be complacent about their approach to segregation — they receive their fair share of castigation.

Finally, though, one may ask: "What is the point of all this theology?"

A review in South African Outlook raises the question:

"Well, what does this mean in concrete political and economic terms? What does the fact that 'apartheid is a heresy' mean to the peasant in Transkei, the squatter in Cape Town, the

national serviceman, the security policeman, (the theologian)?"

The answer comes from Villa-Vicencio:

"The Churches have declared themselves theologically, but if they are to do more than create vague expectations they must begin to explain what this theological commitment means in political and economic language."

The reviewer continues:

"It [Apartheid is a Heresy] recognises that this is not the end of the struggle. It is only a beginning," writes Allan Boesak, and a beginning in which we are challenged to participate."

● APARTHEID IS A HERESY, edited by John de Gruchy and Charles Villa-Vicencio, with an introduction by Allan Boesak (David Philip and Latimerworth Press, R12).

SOUTH AFRICA

DE VILLIERS VIEW OF BLACK CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS SCORED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Sep 83 p 10

[Text]



CSO: 3400/1947

PROFESSOR LESHOA1 CRITICIZES BLACK LEADERSHIP

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Alinah Dube]

[Text] A lecturer at the University of Bophuthatswana (Unibob), Professor Bob Leshoai has criticised the present black leadership for being confused and living in the frustrating past of irrelevant "fighting speeches".

Delivering a paper on Education and Black Youth of Tomorrow, at the reunion and thanksgiving function held at the Holy Cross Mission Hospital in Pretoria, Prof Leshoai called on black leaders to concern themselves actively with the living millions of people crying for a meaningful educational system.

He said people had to play and also work hard to create a new system of education in the country.

Professor Leshoai said a cry by most people to equalise black education with white education worried him because that implied that the majority viewed the latter as superior.

"White education, if superior, would not have produced the type of white political leaders who have brought us all to the edge of this politically dangerous precipice over which, at the next step, the entire black and white population in the country will hurtle to a disastrous and pitiful destruction," he said.

Referring to both the Transkei and Bophuthatswana, Prof Leshoai pointed out that though accusations were levelled at the two homelands, they upheld the fundamental educational principle of equal education for all. One of the most disturbing trends among today's youth, he said, was lack of imagination. He said the youth liked imitating other people and that that resulted in them being poor reflectors of the African's image. He said the young generation should spend money on good books and spend time in good libraries.

CSO: 3400/1950

DROUGHT AGGRAVATES BLACK HOUSING SHORTAGE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Anthony Duigan]

[Text]

Thousands of black people from the rural areas are coming to towns in search of a living as the drought and continued retrenchments take their bitter toll.

This is adding to the strain on the already severe housing shortages which have been increasing in many black urban areas for the past decade.

Homeland and community leaders, academics and Government officials generally confirm this influx but also point to a reverse stream — workers retrenched from jobs in towns heading to their rural homes — and to the increasing numbers of black people existing in homelands on poor relief and other grants.

In the PWV area Pretoria appears to be particularly affected by an influx of blacks who come into the city each day looking for work. As many as 500 have been seen in the queues around the labour offices where they wait for somebody to offer them a piece-job.

Many of them are illegal in terms of influx control and police are continually sweeping the city and its environs to pick up those who are not registered to be in the area.

Community leaders on the East Rand confirmed that people from both kwaZulu and Lebowa were coming in large numbers to the townships in search of any work that will earn them some money.

Researchers at Transkei University's Institute for Management and Development Studies have reported that their studies indicate at least one in four — close to 100 000 — of the migrants from Transkei working in South Africa are illegal in terms of influx control.

Drought and lack of work in Transkei have pushed them, mostly women, into urban areas in search of a livelihood.

Mrs Ina Perlman, national manager of Operation Hunger (directing food aid to about 500 000 people

country-wide), said appeals from the Orange Free State and northern Cape indicated that hundreds of workers retrenched from mines and farms had moved to small towns like Brandfort and Vanwyksvlei because work and food were in short supply in rural areas. They were in need of immediate aid because they had no resources, Mrs Perlman said.

Mr WJ Ras, director of labour for the Central Transvaal Administration Board, confirmed an increased flow of blacks from rural areas to Pretoria. Mr Seth Mathibe, a spokesman for the Committee of 18 of Winterveld (a large squatter area outside Pretoria and just inside Bophuthatawana), said he believed there had been a large influx of people into the area which was used as a base by those trying to find work and accommodation in Pretoria. On the other hand there does not appear to be a much increased flow of people to Johannesburg. Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, said a sample population poll done recently in Soweto indicated there were actually fewer people in the area than has been widely thought — about one million with an average density of eight people to a township house.

The PWV housing shortage has been climbing steadily for more than a decade as a result of far fewer houses being built each year than the natural population increase.

DROUGHT, DEPRESSED ECONOMY DRIVES BLACKS TO CITIES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Sep 83 p 11

[Article by Anthony Duigan]

[Text] Necessity, forced upon many by the drought and depressed economic conditions in rural areas, is driving blacks in increasing numbers to towns despite legal restrictions and lack of accommodation. But their arrival in urban areas is a part of an inevitable urbanisation drive, predicted by experts, which will change South Africa radically in the coming two decades. ANTHONY DUIGAN reports.

Nearly a million blacks will stream to South Africa's cities and towns each year for work and accommodation between now and the year 2000. This will create "the most radical changes yet in social and political life", according to a leading expert on urbanisation.

Unfortunately, believes Dr Flip Smit, vice-president of the Human Sciences Research Council and an adviser to the Government on black urbanisation, South Africans have little idea of the forces being unleashed by this massive urbanisation drive which is inevitable, unstoppable — and already happening.

"It is the most important socio-economic and probably political phenomenon in South Africa. It would be a great pity if it became a political football," he said in a speech earlier this year.

In an HSRC study Dr Smit predicted that three-quarters of the total black population would be urbanised by 2000 — which means an additional 15 to 20 million blacks would settle in urban areas during the next two decades or so.

In spite of a welter of restrictions, this black stream to urban areas and their peripheries has flourished over the years and today appears to have been swelled by the drought and economic downturn which has made rural living a burden too heavy to bear.

Interviews with homeland and community leaders produced a consensus that there is a bigger movement of blacks than ever between homelands and towns and vice versa.

The Chief Ministers of Gazankulu and kaNgwane said people were leaving their territories to try and earn a living in nearby towns irrespective of official retribution.

A spokesman for the Lebowa Government pointed out that the stream was two-way in many cases — retrenched workers heading home to rural areas as well as the jobless hoping for something better in the towns and cities.

Mr Gibson Thula, kwaZulu's chief urban representative now based in Soweto, said he had been approached by many people from kwaZulu who had left, threatened by starvation.

"Many of these people are in a Catch-22 situation," he said. "They leave their homes to escape hunger and thirst but often end up being forced back because they cannot get legal employment in an urban area."

Mr Tom Boya, chairman of the Daveyton community council on the East Rand, said there was a steady flow of people from Lebowa into Benoni and other East Rand areas.

Mr Hammond Tooke, economist of the Federated Chamber of Industries, said all the signs of a large outflow of people from kwaZulu were evident when he visited the area earlier this year.

The Institute of Management and Development Studies (IMDS) at the University of Transkei has studied the movement of migrants from Transkei and emerged with a disturbing picture of workers forced to leave their homes in increasing numbers because economic development has not touched them.

More than half Transkei's male labour force works as migrants in South Africa but the intake has declined in recent years and is expected to decline further, according to the latest Transkei Government White Paper on development.

The effect of this, coupled with drought, has been a huge leakage of people — women in particular — into South Africa in search of a livelihood. Most head for the Eastern Cape and Natal where they try, under threat of police action because of their illegal status, to find work and accommodation.

Their numbers are conservatively estimated at between 80 000 and 90 000.

One IMDS researcher believes this number will explode dramatically during the next five years until three of every four Transkeians working in South Africa will be "illegal".

The reason the researcher gives is simply that so many Transkeians rely totally on remittances from workers in South Africa for their necessities. "Ninety percent of the income of those families earning less than R1 500 a year comes from migrant remittances," the researcher said.

This economic dependence on the urban areas for the necessities of life was underlined by senior lecturer in development studies at the University of Bophuthatswana, Mr Johan Graaff, who did not agree that the drought was forcing people to leave rural areas.

"Recent studies by Unisa have shown that during the five years up to 1982, income from agriculture declined from 25 percent of the rural peoples' income to 10 percent," he said. "In other words, these people relied on remittances from the urban areas and the present drought has little to do with their actual income."

Research in several drought-ravaged areas of Bophuthatswana indicated that people remained at their homes, existing

on poor relief and whatever they got from the urban areas.

But the reality of the future was that rural blacks would be moving to urban areas in increasing numbers during the coming two decades.

STEVE BIKO'S LEGACY TO BLACK MOVEMENT RECALLED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Sep 83 p 6

[Article by Nimrod Mkele]

[Text] On September 12, 1977, Steve Biko died a lonely and miserable death while in the custody of the Security Police. He had been driven in a police van, naked and manacled, all of 1200 kilometres from Port Elizabeth to Pretoria.

The district surgeon and other medics attending him affected a helplessness in ministering to him, which they blamed on the instructions of the Security Police.

It is a subject that has been agitating the medical profession in South Africa since.

As for the Security Police, they got away with it. First, because security laws are so framed as to make it nigh impossible to pin culpability upon the Security Police for what happens during detention.

Second, because the South African judiciary shows a singular reluctance to question the actions of the Security Police, notwithstanding reams of evidence of torture in detention.

After weeks of the most searching cross-examination, the magistrate, Mr Prins, stalked out of the court with the laconic judgment that no one was to blame for his death. He did not even bother to give reasons for the judgment.

I bring this up because this is the sixth anniversary of Biko's death. It is being fittingly commemorated countrywide by a

week of activities to mark the tragic death of one of the most illustrious sons of Africa, the founder of Black Consciousness.

Black Consciousness dates to the days when Dr Hendrik Verwoerd bestrode the South African political scene like a colossus and arrogantly introduced Bantu education, in order, he said, to ensure that African children would not be educated above certain forms of labour.

His main objective was to limit their political horizons to mundane issues of their immediate locality.

For a time he appeared to be succeeding, for after Sharpeville there was a hiatus in black political activity as a result of vigorous security police action.

But his Bantu education chickens were coming home to roost. In the beginning of the 1970s, black university students, partly as a result of black American civil disobedience movement, which espoused black consciousness, adopted Black Consciousness as their own philosophy of political and social action.

Steve Biko was their leader.

Black Consciousness told the black man that he was on his own and would have to achieve his liberation by his own efforts.

Steve Biko, however, will not be remembered only for his leadership of a political movement. He will be remembered

also because he translated those political ideals into the practical programmes of community development.

Thus was born Black Community Programmes, a self-help organisation, which taught people at grassroots how to develop themselves.

It led to the building of clinics, like Zanempilo in King Williams Town, training in agricultural and other skills and improving what has since come to be called "the quality of life."

It should be noted that these were the first things that a government, which for years had been telling us to develop along our own lines, destroyed when they attacked and banned the Black Consciousness movement, along with other black organisations, in October 1977.

Steve Biko is dead, cut down at the prime of his life by a system ruthlessly determined to maintain an unjust stranglehold on the economy and a monopoly on political power.

But he lives and will continue to exercise an influence on our future from beyond the grave that is incalculable.

MAIZE QUOTA SYSTEM OUTRAGES FARMERS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Sep 83 p 11

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text] THE quota system recommended by the Jacobs Committee for the maize industry has met with a storm of opposition from other branches of the country's agricultural industry.

They say the maize farmers must solve their own problems and not thrust them on to other farmers who have their own formidable problems to cope with.

The system is aimed at cutting back on disastrous maize surpluses which can only be marketed abroad at huge losses.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, says the Government plans to implement the committee's recommendations.

He agreed with the committee — headed by a deputy governor of the reserve bank, Dr Japie Jacobs — that a system of marketing quotas should gradually tailor maize production to the needs of the home market.

The current system "just could not go on", the Minister stressed.

He estimated the first crop under the new system would be reaped in 1985.

Meanwhile the quota system has the full support of the National Maize Producers Organisation (Nampro), which claims that the industry can only become financially viable if the most fertile and suitable land is used to grow maize.

That's what Nampro believes. But dairy, beef, wheat and other grain farmers warn

a quota system would force maize farmers into other domains, could result in disastrous and financially ruinous surpluses.

Hundreds of maize farmers — there are more than 20 000 producing mealies commercially — will be strongly discouraged from producing maize, it is claimed.

It is pointed out, too, that 4% or 5% of the commercial producers grow 80% of the annual crop... and it will be the big farmers who get the big quotas.

However no farmer in his right mind, according to agricultural authorities, is going to take the grave risk of producing more than his quota, which would have to be exported at a heavy loss.

Another grave risk, they say, is that the quota system which is aimed at pinning down production to meet only the local demand, could in a year of severe drought mean a disastrous shortage of maize.

Another factor, it is claimed, is that the system would weaken South Africa's "mealie diplomacy".

Countries in Southern Africa have become to a great extent dependent on South African exports to supplement their own crops which normally fall far short of what is needed to feed their populations.

So, they stress, there is a security aspect related to the new system which would inevitably mean small maize crops.

No details of how the quota price will be determined have

been announced. But authorities claim it would be on much the same basis as the present price determination mechanism.

This takes into account farmers' production cost increases, the ability of consumers to pay, ensuring producers get a reasonable

return on their crop investment and adjustments in the administration costs of the control board.

And of the fear that the quota system would create unemployment on the plateau the deputy director of the SA Agricultural Union, Mr J F van der Merwe said:

"There will be no overall reduction in agricultural production because of the quota system. Therefore we don't expect significant unemployment."

In fact, he added, there was, and would continue to be, a shortage of skilled and high quality labour on South African farms.

But not only the dairy, wheat and beef farmers feel the stability of their industries are threatened.

Other grain farmers... sunflower seed and sorghum farmers... are also "jumping up and down".

Nampo's chief economist, Dr Kit le Clus, claimed maize farmers under a quota system could not lose.

There will be a quota for the home market with a guaranteed price. Anything produced over and above the quota will have to be sold abroad, and the farmer must accept the consequent

issues.

This was similar to the current situation where farmers were paid a guaranteed price for all their production, but they had to carry the loss through levies on their mealie income, suffered on exports.

Dr Le Cluse said the normal local consumption of about 7 million tons would be broken up into quotas.

The quotas would be determined by the weight of farmers' deliveries to the Maize Board over the past four or five years, the Jacobs committee proposed.

"But we have not yet worked out the details. Nampo will hold a conference in April next year where the nuts and bolts of the scheme will be discussed."

He believed other sections of the agricultural industry were dramatising the effects the quota system would have on their farming activities.

He did, however, concede the system could change the whole face of the livestock industry in South Africa.

Maize farmers, instead of exporting surplus production, could use it as cattle feed to expand their own livestock enterprises.

It could lead, he said, to a decentralisation of the feedlot industry, which did not necessarily mean a big increase in the supply of beef to the major markets.

A Meat Board spokesman claimed the quota system, if enforced, could be a disaster for the meat industry.

Farmers discouraged from continuing to devote the same area of their farms to maize would switch to beef production, or expand the beef segment of their enterprises.

This could lead to a massive over-supply. The board's limited storage space, could not be expanded to accommodate a maximum demand for slaughter permits, particularly in droughts like the current one.

The industry would sink under the weight of unwanted surpluses.

The beef industry is in no position to have the maize farmers' problems dumped on its doorstep - and this is what it will add up to if the quota system is imposed," the spokesman said.

He stressed, too, that the beef export market had only a limited potential, and could not significantly relieve pressure on the local market.

Even if it were possible to sell larger quantities of South African beef abroad the issues would be prohibitive and the beef farmer would have to pay.

He added that the rest of the agricultural industry should not be penalised to solve the over-production problems of the maize industry.

And dairy farmers feel the same way.

They also claim if the quota system is applied a significant percentage of maize farmers would increase their production of milk in an effort to compensate for their restricted maize production.

Even under normal conditions dairy farmers could

produce bulky surpluses which created headaches for the industry.

One prominent dairy farmer said there would have to be far more deliberation on the quota issue and far more consultation with other branches of the industry, before final decisions were taken.

Like other milk producers he condemned instant solutions, specially when they jeopardised the livelihood of other farmers, and the stability of other sections of the agricultural industry.

And wheat farmers are also up in arms.

The general manager of the Wheat Board, Mr Denis van Aarde, said the board was gravely concerned that the acceptance of the Jacobs Committee quota recommendation would mean traditional maize farmers planting wheat on a fairly large scale.

"This in effect would mean the problem is merely passed from one industry to another... a situation which should be avoided at all costs."

He warned that though the Wheat Board opposed the principle of quota systems, if the recommendation was accepted, restrictive production measures would also have to be applied to the wheat industry.

He explained that because of the relatively high costs of wheat production in South Africa producers were not in

a position to produce wheat at prices competitive on world markets.

Because of the country's erratic climate it was not possible to produce wheat strictly according to demand. But it was desirable that production should rise to meet local demand.

"A drastic increase in wheat production in the short term would result in substantial surpluses.

On the basis of current world market prices these would have to be exported at a loss of about R160 a ton."

Mr Van Aarde stressed it was not the Wheat Board's objective to discourage new entrants into wheat production, but to achieve an orderly production increase without disrupting the industry in the short term, because of unmanageable surpluses.

COMPETITION BOARD TO PROBE INDUSTRIAL, BUSINESS MONOPOLIES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 11 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] THE Competition Board is to co-opt business analysts and other experts from the private sector to help with its investigation into industrial and commercial agglomeration and diminishing competition in South Africa.

Dr David Mouton, head of the board, said the first step after the investigation has been gazetted would be extensive research.

Then, "when the board and those invited to assist it are all thoroughly familiar with the arguments", interested parties will be invited or subpoenaed to give evidence to the investigation.

Hearings would be behind closed doors so that witnesses are not inhibited by the Press and public from speaking their minds.

Asked if he was not concerned that the Competition Board's findings will be ignored, as they were after its recommendations on the liquor industry, Dr Mouton said: "One shouldn't blow up that event."

"It was the first time for 23 years that the Government failed to act on our recommendations."

Most spokesmen interviewed welcomed the investigation.

Said Professor Brian Kantor of the University of Cape Town: "It should be a thoroughgoing affair, and be pursued all the way down to the South African taxation system and South African company law."

Oliver Hill, chairman of Heskell, which has fought AECI's monopoly in explosives, said: "The problem could be solved in ways similar to those in the US, where the shareholdings of enormous holding companies were distributed to shareholders."

"In the case of Anglo American, this would involve the distribution of shareholdings in such companies as Amic, Amcon and Angold to Anglo shareholders, who might well find themselves immediately better off to the extent of 20%-40%."

"They are themselves excellently run companies, and quite large enough to stand on their own. The argument that to be big enough to deal internationally you need to own half of South Africa is patently false."

An Anglo spokesman said there was nothing wrong with bigness. He argued that Anglo had "come up the long and hard way", and, as an entrepreneur, had taken risks —

some resulting in profits, others, such as Sigma, in losses.

Any inquiry into economic concentration in South Africa must include questions that have political implications. Parastatal organisations should also be investigated.

Dr Fred de Ploois of Saslam said: "I welcome the inquiry and am very ready to co-operate with it."

"The whole matter has been somewhat exaggerated in the public mind. I don't believe there is a lack of competition in South Africa. Certainly in the insurance industry the competition is fierce."

On parastatals he said: "I don't think the government is doing anything about this problem. But I believe that efforts to make the South African economy as a whole as cost-effective as possible are to be welcomed."

Donny Gordon: "I believe there is too much froth over the whole matter. At the same time, I think it is a good thing such an inquiry is announced, and is soon to be announced."

"It must be good to let the large conglomerates know that Government is concerned with their activities and aims."

"On the other hand, I scratch my head in the attempt to find a solution. It is possible to argue that, with the scarcity of top-management capability in South Africa, to break up large agglomerations might raise as many problems as it would solve."

POLISH COAL PRICE COMPETITION THREATENED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Sep 83 p 8M

[Article by Geoffrey Murray]

[Text] TOKYO — Poland is reportedly returning to the international coal market with a price undercutting campaign that might threaten South African sales to Japan.

Industry sources in Tokyo say Poland's Coal and Coke Export Corporation has begun preliminary soundings for contracts on incredibly low terms for the 1984 financial year starting next April 1.

Just over a year ago, the Poles were quoting \$65 a ton fob. The price has been repeatedly cut, and is now said to be down to \$51.

All of Japan's major coal suppliers, including South Africa, were forced to accept average 15 percent cuts in their coking coal prices for 1983 financial year delivery.

Matching the Polish price will mean another 15 to 20 percent cut in many cases — a practically suicidal step for many mines now operating very close to a loss.

Tokyo industry experts say Poland's price-cutting is part of a drive to boost export sales to the West to earn hard currency at any cost.

The experts say Poland was quick off the mark for 1984 because of uncertainty in Japan about recovery in steel production and demand for raw materials.

Coking coal demand is predicted to plunge below this year's disastrous level. All major suppliers were forced to accept substantial cutbacks in tonnages merely to retain their market share.

The same problem prevails in the thermal-coal market because of unexpectedly severe stagnation in energy demand which has stalled conversion of oil-burning power plant and construction of new coal-burning plant.

South African suppliers are said to have recently been undercutting their rivals drastically with offers of \$28 dollars and even \$27 a ton fob.

The question is whether the Poles are prepared to sell below that and spark off a bitter struggle in the Japanese market at a time when coal users are looking for every way to cut their costs and stay in business.

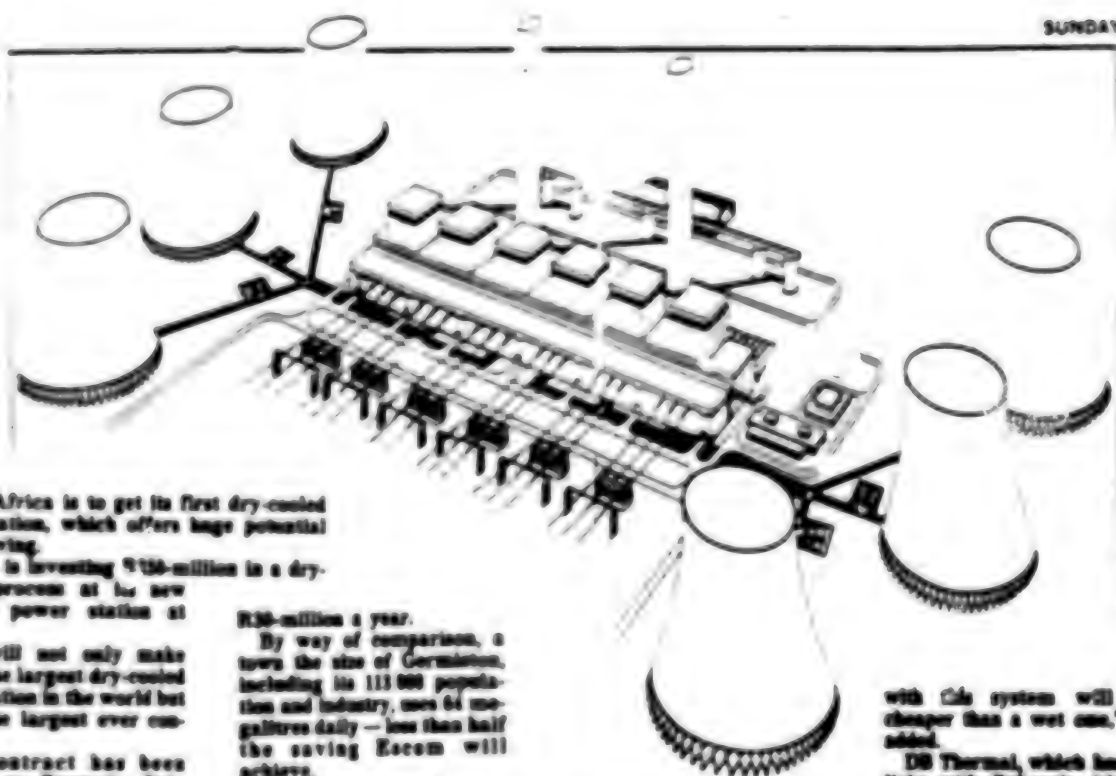
NATION'S FIRST DRY-COOLED POWER STATION CONTRACT AWARDED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 11 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Alec Hogg]

[Text]

SUNDAY



SOUTH Africa is to get its first dry-cooled power station, which offers huge potential water saving.

Eskom is investing \$130-million in a dry-cooling process at its new 4000MW power station at Kendal.

This will not only make Kendal the largest dry-cooled power station in the world but is also the largest ever constructed.

The contract has been awarded to Deutsche Babcock's local subsidiary, DB Thermal.

The more traditional wet-cooling towers would have cost the giant public utility less than a fifth of what it is to spend.

The decision to opt for a dry-cooling tower was made because of the massive water savings which this offers.

According to DB Thermal's senior manager, Ian Monroe, the dry-cooling tower will save Eskom (and the country) 130 megalitres of water a day, equivalent to a saving of

R30-million a year.

By way of comparison, a town the size of Germiston, including its 113 000 population and industry, uses 64 megalitres daily — less than half the saving Eskom will achieve.

In more technical terms, with wet cooling towers the production of one kW/h of electricity requires 2.5 litres of water. With the dry towers, the figure is reduced to between 0.5 and 0.8 litres.

Eskom's decision appears to have been influenced by the sharp increase in the cost of water.

Over the past year, according to an international survey carried out by National Utility Services, the cost of water in South Africa has risen by 67%, making its cost the fifth most expensive in the world.

Mr Monroe told *Business Times*: "There appears to have been a change in the evaluation of water costs at Eskom, probably influenced by the drought."

"Even with the much higher investment costs with a dry-cooling tower, because of the increased cost of water, operating a power station

with this system will be cheaper than a wet one," he added.

DB Thermal, which has no links with Babcock Africa, constructed South Africa's first dry-cooling tower at the relatively small Grootevlei power station, which was commissioned in 1977.

The experiment worked, and DB Thermal will be responsible for the design, manufacture and construction of the entire cooling system at the Kendal power station.

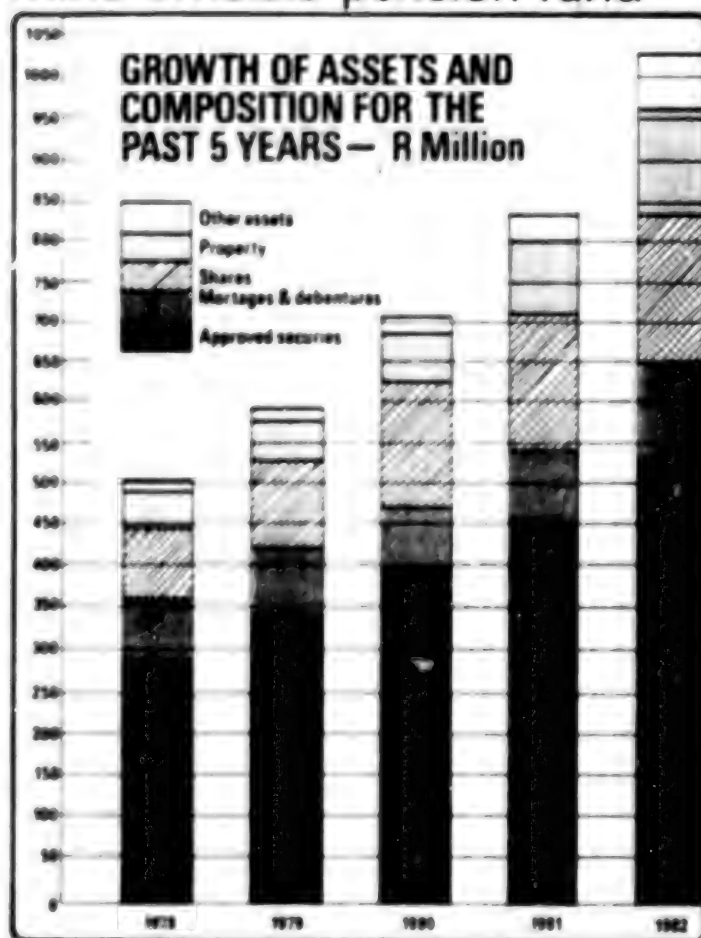
This includes cooling towers, trenches, pumps, condensers and the tube bundles. Construction has already begun.

ROLE OF MINES' PENSION FUNDS IN ECONOMY SHOWN GRAPHICALLY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Sep 83 p 17M

[Text]

Mine officials pension fund



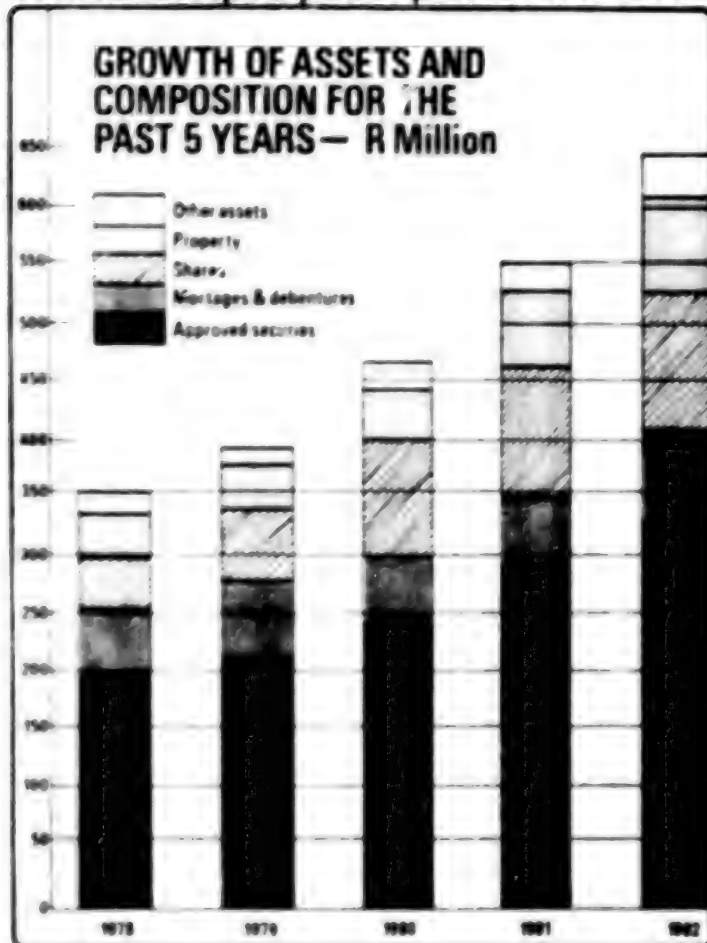
Mines' Pension Funds Play Important Role in Economy

As a medium for investment, the mines' pension funds are recognised as important factors in South Africa. The extent to which funds generated by both the

Mine Officials Pension Fund and the Mine Employees Pension Fund find their way into the private sector is well illustrated by the graphs.

The MOFF now has more than R1 026 million in assets, of which about R525 million are in approved securities, R183 million in ordinary shares and R130 million in property. MEPF assets total R645 million, of which R333 million are in approved securities, R117 million in ordinary shares and R83 million in property.

Mine employees pension fund



CSO: 3400/1947

SHORTAGE OF BRICKS REPORTED IN CAPE

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 9 Sep 83 p 9

[Text] CAPE builders are facing a shortage of bricks that could hinder the local industry for at least the next six months.

Building contractors are calling it the worst shortage ever of ordinary stock bricks and say that they are looking at delays of up to 20 weeks on orders.

Part of the problem, according to suppliers, is the sudden upturn in housing construction that started early this year and pushed up orders to about three times the normal daily production.

"We conservatively estimate the shortfall of clay bricks in the Western Cape this year to be around 60 million," said Mr Bruce Sprake, the marketing manager of Corobrick, which supplies some 50 percent of the industry's needs.

"In the Western Cape in particular the building industry is booming. In 1982 we had a slight over-supply situation, but the easing of bond finance provided the stimulus that led to the major swing to housing construction. There was a huge increase in the number of plans approved during the second half of last year and the swell of orders came in about March this year."

Several vast govern-

ment projects--hospitals, schools, police stations--also cornered a large slice of the brick market.

"The shortage is beginning to hurt and contractors are having difficulty getting orders filled," said Dr J Evenwel of Besterecta. "Though with the recession the total amount of money is less, many more houses are going up."

"The major brick suppliers are, however, working to expand their production capacity to keep up with demand."

Architects say it is still possible to find bricks for the smaller jobs.

"It is not all that difficult to find bricks for minor contracts if you shop around," said one city architect. "There are quite a lot of small brick-fields around, most towns in the Cape have one."

Mr Peter Read, of R H Morris, said that brick shortages were a regular occurrence, but that he had not known one as bad as this.

"The Western Cape is enjoying some very big jobs, which are soaking up a good deal of the production, but Corobrick are at least doing a very good job of trying to allocate and plan for their standing commitments and the jobs they know are coming."

CSO: 3400/1947

EXTENDED RAIN FALL STATISTICS GIVEN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Sep 83 pp 1, 2M

[Article by Stephen McQuillan]

[Text] Johannesburg is keeping an anxious weather eye on October 10 — that's the great day when the Rand can reasonably expect a decent downpour. But with luck more than 25 mm could fall before the end of September — if September turns out to be near normal.

Statistics indicate the possibility of downpours within days. October 10 is the date around which heavy summer rains usually begin to fall on the Witwatersrand, according to weathermen.

On average 26 mm falls each September, they say. Other averages: August, 10 mm; October, 65 mm and November, 127 mm.

October 10 is generally the date when a marked increase in rainfall can be seen," said Mr Gerhard Schulze, of the Weather Bureau in Pretoria.

Mr Schulze believes it is possible the coming rainy season could be a good one.

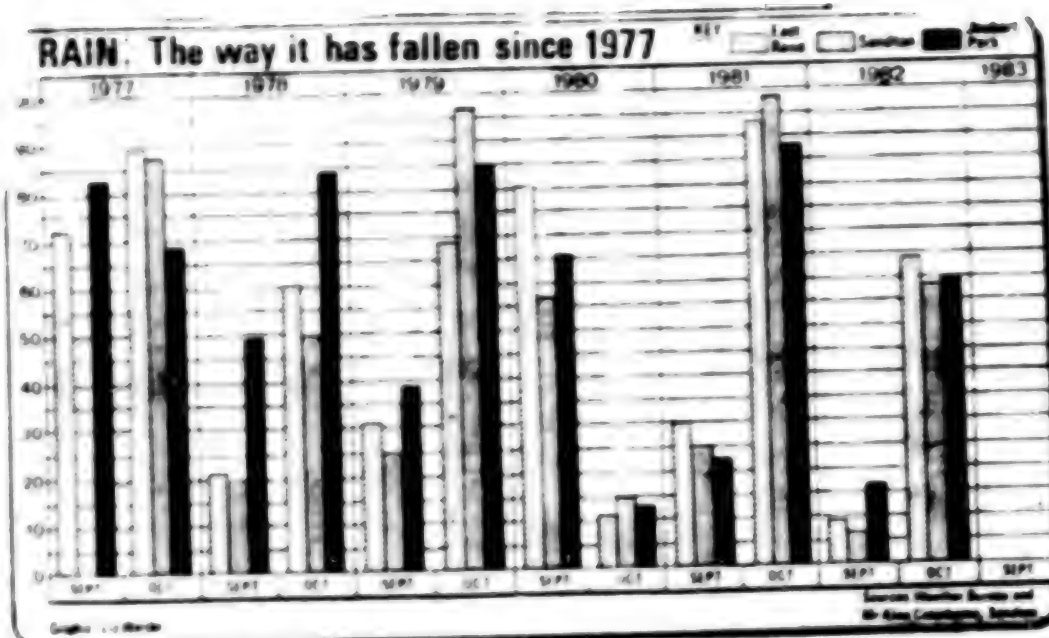
Calculations based on his study of South Africa's rainfall history from 1922 to 1975 indicate there is a strong tendency for a poor rainy season to be followed by one of above average rainfall.

Seven of 10 drought years had been followed by above average rainy seasons.

But this appears to contradict a theory put forward by weather experts at Witwatersrand University who predicted today's drought five years ago.

In a paper entitled "The predicted above-normal rainfall of the seventies and the likelihood of droughts in the eighties in South Africa" they suggested droughts occurred in a 20-year cycle.

Research had shown that wet periods or dry periods lasted about 10 years.



The paper, by Professor P D Tyson and Dr T G J Dyer, indicated a severe dry spell between 1980 and 1990 - the worst year being 1985.

They stressed, however, that they were working on projected figures for previous years and it was impossible to guarantee what would happen because the cycles were subject to interference.

Their research indicates the weather will become more "normal" in 1990. But between 1990 and 2000 South Africa will experience another wet spell.

A business executive, Mr Alan Calenborne, of Blandford Ridge, Sandton, has kept rainfall figures since 1977. They illustrate how heavy rains are concentrated over Johannesburg municipal area and the south of Sandton and Randburg but peter out towards the north of greater Johannesburg.

Mr Calenborne's statistics show how annual rainfall has diminished since 1980.

In 1980/81, 718 mm fell; in 1981/82, 502 mm and in 1982/83, 366 mm.

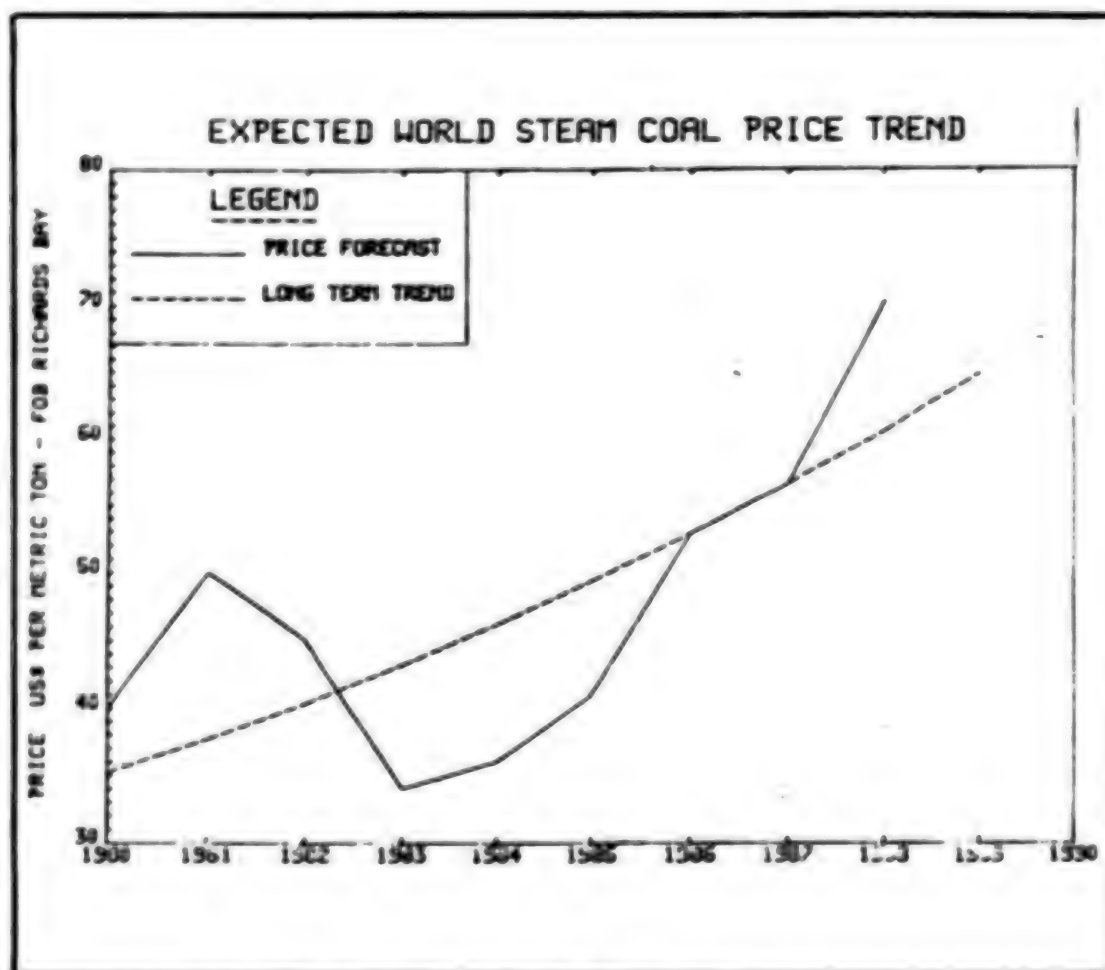
CSO: 3400/1947

CONFIDENCE IN FUTURE OF COAL EXPORTS VOICED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Sep 83 p 23

[Article by Patrick McLoughlin]

[Text]



COAL producers and consumers need not be unduly concerned that in the long-term its inflation rate will price

South Africa out of the world market, Gen-
cor's chief executive (coal), Mr S P Ellis, said yesterday.

Speaking at an international coal conference

in Tel Aviv, Mr Ellis said that after allowing for the shorter-term cyclical variations, the cost competitiveness of South African producers would remain

approximately constant in dollar terms.

The ability of South African exporters to remain price competitive in

the long-term was primarily dependent upon inflation and the rand-dollar exchange rate.

South Africa was reducing inflation. On the exchange rate side, the rate in the long-term was strongly connected with the purchasing power parity of the rand against the dollar, with shorter-term cyclical fluctuations around this long-term trend influenced strongly by the balance of payments situation.

This cyclical influence was expected to strengthen the rand due to balance of payments surplus over the next two to three years, from the present level of \$0.90 to around \$1.10, before the long-term trend became dominant. Then the exchange rate trend would reverse again.

Mr Ellis said that because of the cost structure and economies of scale inherent in its coal export industry, South Africa had a lower breakeven price level — in terms of direct operating costs — than many other coal exporting countries.

This enabled South African producers to reduce coal prices in the short-term during times of severe price competition.

"However this calculation ignores any return on investment, and when the return becomes inadequate as is currently happening to South African exporters in the present world pricing situation, it becomes difficult to justify future capital expansions.

"Should this situation persist for any length of time, confidence in the international coal trade will wane, and new capacity

will be unlikely to come on stream until after a significant price over-reaction on the upside occurs."

Steam coal exports currently comprised 80 percent of total South African coal exports (total exports were 28 million tons last year) and this proportion would probably rise noticeably in future.

Mr Ellis added that the world coal industry was presently in a world oversupply situation of a substantial nature, largely as a result of capital investment decisions on the supply side taken during 1980/1981 when supply was tight and prices high.

Another factor was the unexpectedly prolonged world recession which had led to a situation where the potential rise in coal supply from South Africa — arising from the

Phase III expansion at Richards Bay — had not all been placed.

Competition between South African suppliers had consequently depressed prices well below full cost of production, and well below the long-term price trend set by the production cost levels in the US and Australia.

This was considered as temporary and would last until Phase III output had been placed, with prices expected to rise towards the long-term trend during 1985 and 1986.

Prices would then be competitive with the US and Australian supplies on a delivered heat-related basis.

Mr Ellis said that South Africa should not be considered by long-term buyers as a low price supplier, but rather as a competitive alternative supplier for consumers to include in their list of suppliers to diversify risk.

Mr Ellis warned that if low prices persisted for any length of time, there would be little or no new supply capacity coming on stream.

With continuing growth in demand a world shortage of supply capacity would re-occur — especially in the event of supply disruption as occurred during 1980-81.

This would precipitate a repeat of the whole price cycle, with prices "shooting way above" the long-term trend.

Such a pricing pattern, with exaggerated price fluctuations, would be detrimental to the long-term interests of both producers and consumers and a concerted effort needed to be mounted to avoid such an eventuality.

Mr Ellis said that international coal buyers would be able to continue to rely on South Africa as one of their major supply sources for many years to come.

The country's role as a supplier to the international coal trade was complementary to the US (in Europe) and Australia (in the Far East).

BRIEFS

KWAZULU BAN HIT--The KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture had since its inception banned all organisations which claimed to represent students in schools under its control, except the Inkatha Youth Brigade wing, Mr D Y Zimu, assistant secretary, said this week. This emerged after an announcement by the principal of the Dr Nembula High School, near Amanzimtoti, that he had given the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) "100 percent" recognition to operate in his school. Mr Z R Nyasula, principal of the school, met his student body a week ago and they were said to have welcomed the move. "I believe students should belong to some organisation and I always believe in democracy. It's no use pretending some things do not exist when they do," said Mr Nyasula. He said he saw nothing wrong with the organisation. "I'm prepared to discuss any problem with Cosas members at my school. I think this is a step toward establishing healthier communication with my students," said Mr Nyashula. Mr Joe Pahla, former president of the Azanian Student Organisation (Azaso) and currently a senior executive of Azaso, slammed the ban on other student organisations in KwaZulu schools and described it as "utter nonsense, horrifying and disgusting." "This is the kind of dictatorship Inkatha is imposing on all students attending schools under KwaZulu control, he said. "We have hundreds of members in many KwaZulu schools, such as in KwaMashu schools, the Mangosuthu Technikon and many other urban areas in Natal." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Sep 83 p 7]

ATTITUDES OF BLACKS--The three ANC members hanged in Pretoria recently for sabotage activities are seen as freedom fighters by blacks, according to a report of the newly formed company Get Ahead. The company is owned by various prominent personalities who include Dr Nthato Motlana of the Committee of Ten, Mr Kaizer Motaung, director of Kaizer Chiefs and well-known taxi owner Mr Jimmy Sojane. According to the company's newsletter, which reports on attitudes of blacks towards a variety of social and political issues, people who are referred to as "terrorists" by the white Press are regarded as freedom fighters and, political prisoners are dubbed "prisoners of war". The newsletter says that in promoting the company to the black community, it came across approaches and attitudes which may not always be publicised, but which represent the thinking of residents of black townships. On the Government's mass sale of houses, the company found that many people lacked information about the scheme and that others were adopting a wait-and-see attitude because they were distrustful of the Government's intentions in selling the houses. The distrust stems from people who once lived in areas like Lady Selborne in Pretoria, where

they enjoyed freehold rights but lost them when they were moved to places like Atteridgeville and Saulsville. On the question of education, blacks were found to be unhappy with the education they received. They found it to be poor, or of low quality. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Sep 83 p 7]

SAAWU LISTS WORK RIGHTS--A charter spelling out the rights of workers was among several messages by trade unionists, churchmen, politicians and community leaders at the annual congress of Saawu held in Durban last weekend. Mr Paddy Kearney, director of Diakonia in Durban said all workers were entitled to the right to a family life, freedom of association and collective bargaining without interference by the police. In addition he said workers were entitled to adequate housing, the right to form free trade unions and also to exercise their option to withdraw their labour through strikes. A call for a moratorium on squatter removals; A call for the scrapping of the pass laws and the abolishment of the work seekers' permit as applied to Africans; Urging the government not to use pension contributions for partial financing of the defence budget. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Sep 83 p 2]

WCAB DEMOLITIONS HIT--Cape Town.--The Black Sash Advice Office (BSAO) has accused the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) of "indulging in an orgy of demolitions" at Old Crossroads, where more than 800 shelters have been destroyed since the beginning of last week. For the past eight working days WCAB officials accompanied by riot-squad police and Caspir armoured vehicles, have pulled down and burnt makeshift shelters, leaving hundreds homeless each time. Mrs Sue Joyne, regional organiser of the BSAO, said that in cancelling phase two of New Crossroads, the Government had not kept its side of the original agreement which the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof, made with the Crossroads community. "The Government has dragged its heels over the development of Khayelitsha as an alternative to New Crossroads," she said. "Shanties are now being torn down whether they house crowded-out 'legals' or desperate 'illegals' trying to survive a recession and a vicious drought." A police spokesman at the camp said police were present "to protect the administration board officials and to maintain law and order".--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 83 p 12]

REFERENDUM ECONOMY LINKED--Cape Town.--A majority "No" vote in the referendum could have a serious negative effect on economic growth and development, the chairman of the economic affairs committee of the President's Council, Mr A J Raubenheimer, said in Cape Town last night. Addressing the Cape Town branch of the Southern African Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators he said it was inconceivable that there were orchestrated objections to the acceptance of the proposed constitution. "It may not be perfect but it is the product of years of public debate and in-depth study especially since 1975. During the eight years since 1975 we had a Cabinet committee, select committees of Parliament, the Schlebusch Commission and the reports from the President's Council based on thousands of pages of written and oral evidence." He asked whether it was not time to advance by accepting what was proposed in the Constitutional Act and then refining and adjusting it, or whether to continue the debate in stagnation. "It is quite evident that no proposal will ever be fully and generally acceptable. Should we now sit back and wait for

for some miracle to happen or should we move forward? To me a negative approach is totally unacceptable and inconceivable. "I want to stress that a majority no-vote in the referendum could have a serious negative effect on economic growth and development," Mr Raubenheimer said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 83 p 12]

BLACKS COMMANDEER TRAIN COACH--A group of about fifty Black commuters commandeered a coach reserved for Whites and ordered White passengers to find seating elsewhere on the 9.06 am Randfontein to Johannesburg train yesterday. One of the passengers, Miss R Swiegers of Randfontein, told THE CITIZEN: "We boarded the train and were waiting to leave the station when a group of about fifty Blacks came into the coach and ordered us off. At first we refused to get out but some of the Black commuters started insulting us so we left." Miss Swiegers said 12 Whites, including eight women, were forced to leave the coach. "We looked for the Railway Police but there were no members around, so we called the conductor. He went into the coach and tried to get the people out, but they refused." Miss Swiegers said she was not threatened but the situation had become "so uncomfortable" in the coach that the Whites had decided to let the Black commuters have their way. A spokesman for South African Transport Services, Mr Mike Ardendorff, said the incident was being investigated. "We believe the problem arose because the train was late and there were more Black commuters than normal waiting at the station. In a case like this some of the White coaches are normally designated for Black passengers to ease the problem" Mr Ardendorff said the railways were aware of "this sort of problem cropping up occasionally" as many Black commuters worry about getting to work on time. "In this particular case I think the passengers took matters into their own hands rather than wait for the problem to be sorted out. We will try to ensure it does not happen again," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 83 p 2]

MANDELA RALLY PLANNED--A second attempt to launch a campaign for the release of imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, is to be made at a mass rally to be held at the Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto next month. The first attempt failed when the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg banned the rally scheduled for the Regina Mundi Church on September 4. The Release Mandela Committee, formed recently to mobilise local and international support for the campaign, decided that the banning of the launching rally would not stop further attempts to launch the campaign which has the support of thousands of people. Former Black Consciousness leader, Mr Aubrey Mokoena, who is the committee's publicity secretary, said the Jabulani rally would be held on October 23. On Wednesday last week, Prime Minister P W Botha, told a Press conference in Pretoria that his government was not going to respond to calls for the release of Mandela, who has been serving a life imprisonment sentence for the last 21 years. As part of the campaign, the Release Mandela Committee plans to collect signatures in petitions that are to be sent to the United Nations headquarters in New York. Mr Mokoena had announced earlier that the petitions were meant to attract international attention to the determination of South Africans to have their imprisoned leaders released. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Sep 83 p 2]

DEBTS ON INDIAN POLL--The executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, is contemplating an appeal to the Government for a scientifically based public opinion survey, rather than a referendum, to assess the views of the Indian community on the proposed new Constitution. He says the United Democratic Front and the Natal Indian Congress are trying to persuade the electorate to boycott the referendum, and that they will claim the credit if a large percentage of the electorate refrains from voting either "yes" or "no". Mr Rajbansi contends that those trying to wreck the referendum are perverting the democratic process, and that, in the long run, a public opinion survey might be the best way of reflecting the true opinion of the Indian community.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Sep 83 p 10]

AGRICULTURAL INPUTS HIT--Stellenbosch.--Inflation had caused a sharp rise in the cost of agricultural inputs and it was therefore essential to relate the price of agricultural produce to the market, the vice-president of the South African Reserve Bank, Dr Japie Jacobs, said yesterday. Opening the annual symposium of the Small Grain Development Association in Stellenbosch, Dr Jacobs said the farmer should produce what the market wanted. He referred to agricultural surpluses and said the tendency to export surpluses at a loss indicated that production protection might have been taken too far. South Africa was self-sufficient in wheat production but if wheat was exported it would have to be done at a loss of about R160 a ton, he said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 83 p 25]

COTTON PRICES--The new season's cotton price was announced by the chairman of the Cotton Board, Mr Gerr Schoonbee, in Pretoria yesterday. He said the lint price had been set at a minimum of 225c per kg and a maximum of 240c per kg. This meant that farmers would receive a gross minimum of 64c per kg for their cotton pickings, 4c more than for the current season. Mr Schoonbee said the pickings price could rise to 70c per kg if a big harvest brought ginning costs and the world price held steady. "These favourable prices make cotton profitable and I hope farmers will plant it on a big scale," he said. The new prices had been determined after intensive consultation between all sectors of the cotton industry. South Africa had had to import 60 percent of its cotton requirements this year at relatively high prices. The Cotton Board would continue with its efforts to gain greater Government involvement in the industry, Mr Schoonbee said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Sep 83 p 13]

DURBAN HARBOR TRAFFIC--Durban.--There has been a noticeable increase in the volume of goods being handled in Durban harbour. The port director, Captain Peter Cox, said yesterday there were definite signs of an improvement in exports while imported products such as cattle fodder had also led to a higher work rate in the harbour. There has also been a slight increase in the number of sheep being handled and the animals were heavier than they were six months ago. Captain Cox described the increased harbour traffic to an improvement in the economic situation but said seasonal factors were also responsible.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Sep 83 p 10]

SACDL SLAMS HIERARCHY--A South African Catholic Defence League official yesterday slammed the church's hierarchy for calling on members of the church to vote against the proposed new Constitution. The secretary of the League--

a body set up some years ago to combat the growth in the church of the so-called "social gospel"--said yesterday that the planned pastoral letter to Catholics, of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, was "shocking." Mr Jan Roodbol told THE CITIZEN in Pretoria that it presented an unwarranted interference in the political thinking of church members. "We call on all Christians in our country who are to vote--and more specifically on Catholics--to see, to judge and to act according to their conscience, prayerfully in the light of their Gospel," he said. THE CITIZEN was able to reveal the contents of the planned pastoral letter scheduled to be read in Catholic churches next Sunday. Mr Roodbol said Vatican directives made it clear that bishops were not placed in high position to discuss any political dispensation. "It is, however, their duty to teach Catholic doctrine on political matters when it involves the breaking of one or more commandments--that is, when it involves sin," he said. But the planned pastoral letter did not mention sin. "Thus one can only assume that the conference prefers to deal with the matter from a political viewpoint," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Sep 83 p 9]

BLACK STRIKE AVERTED--The first ever legal strike among Black mineworkers has been temporarily averted following the appointment yesterday of a conciliation board to settle a dispute between the National Union of Mineworkers and the Chamber of Mines. The NUM won the right to negotiate wage and employment conditions in June this year after the Chamber officially recognised the union. Soon after the conflict arose when the Chamber dismissed NUMs demand for a 30 percent pay increase as well as other demands as "unacceptable" and "unrealistic". However, these negotiations were eventually concluded. In August, the NUM held discussions with the Chamber on behalf of union workers at the Rand Refinery. The two sides deadlocked over wages--NUM wanted 40 percent and the Chamber offered 8 percent--and the union declared a dispute. In terms of the labour laws, a union may hold a legal strike ballot 30 days after declaring a dispute if the Minister of Manpower does not appoint a conciliation board in that period. A spokesman for the Department of Manpower said yesterday that such a conciliation board had been appointed--on the last day of the 30 day deadline. It would thus be illegal for a strike ballot to be held now. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 83 p 2]

SWAZI RAIL AGREEMENT--South Africa and Swaziland have concluded an agreement on rail links that will be of great economic benefit to both countries, the SABC reported yesterday. The agreement was signed after talks in Pretoria yesterday morning between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, and the Swaziland Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Richard Dlamini. The agreement provides for the construction of a rail link from Komatipoort in the Eastern Transvaal to the border gate border post from where it will be linked to a Swaziland railway line. The project will be of economic benefit to both countries as it will mean additional links with the most important harbours. The project is expected to be completed in two of three years.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Sep 83 p 2]

BUILDING COSTS--There are signs that snowballing building costs might be bottoming out. Latest figures compiled by the National Association of Homebuilders

indicate that home building cost increases for 1983 are now expected to settle at about 10 percent. This is a big improvement on the jump of nearly 25 percent in building costs 1980; 1981's figure of 18,74 percent and last year's 11,89 percent. However, on a basic index of 100 for January 1, 1980, costs have jumped to a level of 177,34 in June this year. Percentage increases in the first quarter of the year were 3,75; the second quarter 3,17 and in the first half as a whole 6,92. According to the association, at this stage cost increases on an annualised basis are running at slightly higher than the 10 percent for the year. However, the reduction in fuel prices and other measures to fight inflation are expected to ensure that home building cost increases should settle at about 10 percent for the year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 83 p 3]

TEACHERS' PRIORITIES--Christian national education, the Afrikaans culture and Calvinism were South Africa's most powerful teachers' association's priorities, a Potchefstroom University student said in a recent thesis. Mr Willem Postma said, in his thesis for a master's degree in education on the Transvaal Onderwysersvereniging (TO), that the 18 000 strong association was "committed to mother-tongue education, patriotism and Afrikaans traditions". It is the first time since 1933 that an in-depth study has been done on the TO. Mr Postma said: "The TO has been a major force in establishing and promoting the Christian-Afrikaner culture. They have given their significant support to such critical issues as South Africa's independence and separate education." A TO member for 25 years, Mr Postma said the association believed that the identity of the Afrikaans nation depended on separate education for all races. At the same time it acknowledged the importance of education for other groups and believed it important for representatives of the different groups to discuss issues of mutual interest. On a practical level, the TO was determined to improve the conditions of service and status of Afrikaans teachers. "I believe the TO has been extremely successful in its aims. It has improved the position of the Afrikaans teacher and the Afrikaner nation as a whole," Mr Postma said. Last year's split in the National Party was reflected in the ranks of the TO--traditionally supportive of Nat policy--and a row blew up between the TO and the Minister of Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen. In an attempt to maintain unity in Afrikaans education, the TO's magazine "Mondstuk" appealed to its members to keep politics out of education and not to side with either the Conservative Party or the NP. Mr Postma said the plea for unity had succeeded and TO members continued to put Afrikanerdom before party politics. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Sep 83 p 11]

PRO-IRANIAN MUSLIM--Only when Iraqi President Saddam Hussain falls from power will the war between Iran and Iraq be over, Mr Abdulla Osman, an Islamic scholar from Cape Town, said at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday. According to Mr Osman, Iraq--and the countries that supply it with weapons, like the United States, Russia, France and some Arabic countries--are in a conspiracy to frustrate the Islamic revolution in Iran. Mr Osman was part of a 14-member International Islamic Tribunal who went to the Persian Gulf at the end of August to assess the war situation. The tribunal is now pressing for "economic, cultural and strategic sanctions" against Iraq. Mr Osman yesterday explained that the tribunal was founded in Pakistan in June this

year by Islamic lawyers and jurists who were concerned about the war that will soon enter its fourth year. Islamic lawyers and scholars from Asia, Europe and Africa were included in the fourteen member party who visited Iran. They were allowed to visit Iran. Iraq did not respond to several requests for permissions to visit the country, Mr Osman said. From the recent report by the UN and their visit to border towns in Iran they are convinced that the government of Iraq is at fault and claimed that "Iraq commits atrocious crimes and destroys whole towns while Iran only attacks military installations," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Sep 81 p 1]

UNEMPLOYED BLACKS--Creeping unemployment is hitting South Africa's 5,6 million strong black labour force, leaving 479 000 or 8,4 percent out of work by June this year. This is revealed in a study carried out by Central Statistical Services and based on 1980 census figures--which excluded Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, but included all other homelands. The study shows black unemployment has risen slowly but steadily since June last year, when the figure was 7,7 percent. Unemployment in June this year was the highest since June 1979, when the figure stood at 8,9 percent. Among those unemployed in June this year were 254 000 black women--who represent a staggering 14 percent of the number of black women currently in the labour market. At the same time last year there were 239 000 black women looking for jobs. About 223 000 black males--5,8 percent of the black male workforce--were without jobs in the middle of this year as compared with 195 000 (or 5,1 percent) at the same time last year and 187 000 (or 5 percent) in June 1981. The statistics also revealed that economically active blacks constituted less than one third of the total black population, which stood at more than 17,7 million in June this year. Sustained economic activity in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) area, however, has kept unemployment figures in the region relatively low. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Sep 81 p 3]

PERSKOR CONTROL REPUBLICAN--Durban.--A publishing era came to an end this week when the Hyman family pulled out of Republican Press, giving Perskor full control of a stable of magazines which includes Scope, Darling, Living and Loving, Roof Roos, Farmers' Weekly and Bona. In 1974 a R70-million merger of Republican Publications and Perskor made the joint organisation the largest Press group in the country. The Hyman's have sold their shares for an undisclosed sum. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Sep 81 p 1]

LABOUR DISPUTE ENDS--A year-old labour dispute between members of the Metal and Allied Workers Union and an engineering firm, B and S Engineering--which attracted widespread interest in labour circles--was settled yesterday. A joint statement by MAWU and the company announced that 249 workers, who were among 1 000 workers fired by the company at its Brits plant after a dispute on September 7 last year, would be re-employed. The settlement follows a decision by MAWU to institute industrial court action against the company in an attempt to win reinstatement of the workers. In papers before the court, B and S alleged workers had struck before being dismissed, but MAWU denied a strike took place. The dispute attracted considerable interest

because the 249 workers who brought the action against B and S have refused to re-apply for their jobs for the past year and have met daily since the dispute to maintain a common stance, and also because several worker's leaders were arrested and charged, but not convicted, under the Intimidation Act. The joint statement said: "Both parties expressed satisfaction with the settlement and believe a satisfactory relationship will now be established between management and the union." "It is also one of the terms of the agreement that this joint statement should be the only comment to the media by the parties." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Sep 83 p 3]

BLACK SASH ON REFERENDUM--Many people are concerned about which way to vote in the referendum--and their puzzlement has been aggravated by the "irresponsible manner" in which the Government is endeavouring to sell its proposals, the Black Sash said yesterday. National vice-president of the organisation, Mrs Joyce Harris, said in a statement the Black Sash had arranged a series of house meetings in an effort to provide members of the public with relevant information concerning the constitutional proposals and their implications. Informed speakers would answer questions and discuss problems. "The decision which people will be called upon to make on November 2 will have fundamental and long-lasting results not only on the course of history, but upon immediate, everyday life," Mrs Harris said. "All will be affected, whether or not they are permitted to participate in the referendum, or whether or not they are included in the proposals. They, too, will react to the results of the referendum, with possible repercussions for the entire country." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Sep 83 p 7]

DROUGHT: 17% UNION MEMBERSHIP--The crippling effects of the drought on black rural areas is prompting a sharp growth in union membership, according to the southern Natal branch of the Metal and Allied Workers Union. According to the Union's Natal branch secretary, Mr Geoff Schreiner, MAWU membership in southern Natal has doubled in two months--it now stands at 5 470 in 38 factories, he says--and he attributes this to the drought. In the latest edition of Fosatu's journal, "Fosatu Worker News", Mr Schreiner says workers were now being forced to send more money back to the rural areas to support dependants "because the drought has killed off the crops". He said the "poor wages" workers received were now "not only having to support the worker himself, but also his family in the rural areas". Prospects for the future did not look bright and "wage increases for workers have now become a matter of life and death". The urgent need to win increases, Mr Schreiner said, had prompted many workers to turn to the union in the past few months. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Sep 83 p 7]

KEI STOCK DEATHS--Port Elizabeth.--Drought-related stock deaths in Ciskei and Transkei this year have topped the 200 000 mark and agriculturists fear the current cold weather will push the toll considerably higher. In Ciskei an estimated 50 000 sheep and goats have died, while the drought has claimed the lives of 40 000 larger stock out of a national herd of 220 000. A co-ordinator of drought relief, Mr Gary Godden, said yesterday recent rains had had little effect on large areas of devastated land. "The rains have given subsistence farmers an opportunity to plant vegetables but they can expect a harvest only towards the end of the year and will still need Government relief aid to see them through." Mr Godden said if adequate summer rains did not fall, "we

will have little hope for the future. We are praying for a good year, failing which we will be marooned". He said a R7-million drought relief grant from the South African Government would be depleted by the end of October when Finkel would have to look to her own limited financial resources. Mr Codden said he has received no reports of starvation-related deaths. In Transkei, which has a national herd of 1 600 000, up to 120 000 cattle deaths have been attributed to the drought. The director of veterinary services, Dr Carlinus Nortje, said Transkeian stock owners had resorted to slaughtering their animals before they died. Statistics for small stock deaths were not significant he said. "Somehow they have managed to withstand the drought although they are very thin." He appealed to Transkeian stock owners wishing to reduce their herds to contact stock sales officials in Umtata who have clients keen to purchase 10 000 head of cattle. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Sep 83 p 2]

TRAVEL ASSOCIATION COMBINE--A new private sector umbrella organisation has been created by travel and tourist associations. At a meeting held yesterday, the Tourism Association of Southern Africa (Tasa) was established. This step follows the Government's initiative in co-ordinating Satour, the Hotel Board and the Directorate of Tourism in the recently announced South African Tourism Board. It was agreed that the private sector should now co-ordinate its efforts in order to encourage the development and promotion of tourism to and within Southern Africa. Tasa will act as a "think tank" for the private sector in formulating its policy and marketing objectives and will also collate the views of members and make these known to relevant public and private sector bodies. Membership of Tasa is open to all associations active in travel and tourism in Southern Africa, and a meeting will be called to ratify the constitution, elect an executive committee and appoint a secretariat. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Sep 83 p 3]

ENGLISH TRADE MISSION--Another Manchester Chamber of Commerce trade mission is due in South Africa from October 1 to October 14. The chamber--one of the most active in Britain--has been visiting South Africa regularly since 1968, when it became an increasingly important market. The chamber has once again chosen a representative selection of companies covering a wide range of industries. Firms on the mission cover everything from lace for wedding veils to milling and food-processing equipment, and from heating tapes for keeping thick oils and fluids at the right temperature for pumping, to mobile tackle for maintaining sports-ground turf. Unlike the last Manchester mission in September 1981, there is no dominant theme. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 11 Sep 83 p 36]

SEPARATE EDUCATION TO REMAIN--Pretoria: All schools and colleges will not be opened to blacks under the new dispensation, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, reassured delegates to the National Party's Transvaal congress yesterday. Even empty white schools will not be used for black education. Replying to a resolution asking for this reassurance, Dr Viljoen said he wished to kill the rumours. In 1981 in response to the De Lange Commission's report, the Government had stated that its policy was that all groups should have their own, separate schools, and that these schools be run by their own separate education departments. Furthermore, the proposed

constitution said very clearly that all education remained an "own affair". As far as white schools and education was concerned, all decisions would be taken by the white Ministers' Council. The policy was also separate residential areas for all groups. "The fears people have that if white schools are open they will be opened to other groups are also groundless," Dr Viljoen said. "Because these facilities must be provided within the land set aside for these groups." Diplomats' children were an exception. Dr Viljoen concluded by saying: "Own schools, own education departments for each population group, and own decisions for each population group as long as the whites ensure the National Party remains in power." [Text] [Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 13 Sep 83 p 2]

AWB LEADER WARNED--Pretoria: Mr Eugene Terre' Blanche was yesterday warned at the National Party Transvaal congress to "put a guard on his mouth" by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange. The leader of the Afrikaanse Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) and his lieutenants were involved in a court case, so he could not say anything which might influence the court's decision, Mr le Grange said. But Mr Terre' Blanche was holding meeting after meeting, Mr le Grange added. "The AWB says from platform to platform that, if the NP hands over the country, they will use violence to win back South Africa for the white man. The NP is not giving away the white man's heritage." [Text] [Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 13 Sep 83 p 2]

SCRAP MARKET--There is apparently no scrap market in South Africa for the 17 154¹ (6 038-ton) tramp Transflora, which has been laid up in Cape Town for the past two months while the owner seeks a tug to tow the ship to Pakistan or Far East breakers. The Transflora was in Luanda in October, 1981, with a grain cargo when the bridge caught fire. She remained there until June this year when a German tug brought both her and a second derelict on tow round the Cape to breakers. But the tug captain said he could not adequately control two dead ships, and abandoned the contract for the Transflora at Cape Town where it has been since June 28. Because there is no ship-breaking industry in this country, another tug must be hired to take the ship away, and the cost of towage could well exceed what the owner receives from the scrap dealer. [Text] [Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 2 Sep 83 p 8]

INDIAN, COLOURED MOVED--Cape Town: Nearly 3 000 Indian and Coloured families were moved from their homes under the Group Areas Act last year while only 21 white families had the same upheaval. This was revealed in Parliament by Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, who was replying to questions by Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North). Mr Kotze said the removals were done to clear slums. "Their rehousing can hardly be termed removals. Better dwellings were provided in each case." In a statement Mr Soal said the figures were a reminder of the thousands of people "uprooted by the Nat Government for an ideology."--Political Correspondent [Text] [Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 8 Sep 83 p 25]

PFP ADS REJECTED--Perskor had never allowed the advertising columns of its newspapers to be used for propaganda that conflicted with editorial policies, the managing director, Mr Koos Buitendag, said in a statement yesterday. THE CITIZEN newspaper was, however, in a different position because it had

always been seen as an independent newspaper and had accepted such advertisements in the past, he said. Mr Buitendag was responding to reports that Perskor and Nasionale Pers had refused advertisements from the Progressive Federal Party calling for a "No" vote in the November 2 referendum. THE CITIZEN was the only newspaper from the two groups to accept the advertisement. Nasionale Pers said it had decided not to accept "propaganda" advertisements differing from the political line of its papers. The Perskor statement said the refusal was in keeping with the practice it had followed for many years. But, it added, the accusation that Die Vaderland and the Transvaler were withholding information on the referendum was untrue. These publications report on opposition speeches and publish letters of different viewpoints. "But information is one thing; systematic propaganda is something entirely different," the statement said. It would simply be unethical to profess one position and accept money to proclaim the opposition position, it said. The statement added that Perskor newspapers would go out of their way to provide correct and full information on the issues of the referendum. Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party which is also campaigning for a "No" vote, said he was not surprised at the Nasionale Pers decision because its newspaper, Rapport, was so "one-sided" on the issue of the referendum. "What is surprising is that they took this decision in spite of pronouncements by the Government and Members of Parliament that the referendum cuts across party political lines," he said in a statement. Attempts to speak to the editor of THE CITIZEN, Mr M A Johnson, were unsuccessful. His secretary said he "does not make any comment to newspapers at all" and was not available. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Sep 83 p 3]

MINERAL EXPORTS RISE--The total value of mineral export earnings has contributed substantially to the balance-of-payments surplus in the first six months of this year. A review by the Minerals Bureau shows that export earnings rose to R6 929-million from R5 100-million in the first six months of last year, with gold alone providing R5 304-million compared with R3 556-million. And the bureau believes that precious metals will again prove to be a major earner in the second half. During the two periods, the gold price went up by an average 35,4%, while the average increase in the price of diamonds went up by 21,4% and volume went up 27,4% to produce export earnings of R277-million against R182-million. In addition, platinum group metals as well as silver also performed well because of the general increase in prices. However, energy, ferrous and nonferrous, and non-metallic metals showed a poor trend. Exports of coal declined to 12,4-million tons worth R485-million compared with 14-million tons worth R572-million, although uranium performed well with greater values. Manganese values fell substantially to R35,6-million compared with R83-million, while the fall in world steel production left sales at 3,9-million tons compared with 6,2-million tons worth R117,5 against R93,1-million. The best performer among non-ferrous metals was copper, with an increase in exports to 65 522 tons from 49 286, resulting in a 56,9% increase in earnings to R109,1-million compared with R69,5-million. The lessened local demand left more available for export. The rise in the export of phosphate concentrates reflects the establishment of an export market in this commodity. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 11 Sep 83 p 3]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND (UIF) benefits are being used to enforce the Government's influx control policy, according to the Black Sash. The organisation also claims there are lengthy delays in payment of UIF benefits. Mrs Jillian Nicholson, Durban's Black Sash advice office supervisor, said there was "no doubt that the UIF system is being used to try and remove unwanted unemployed people from the white cities". She said people who lost their jobs in Durban were being told to return to their "homes" in order to collect UIF benefits. "Many people face the choice of collecting benefits in an area where they know they will not find a job, or of forfeiting their benefits and staying in the city where the chances of working, even illegally, are much greater." But the chief director of the Port Natal Administration Board, Mr Hennie du Plessis, said unemployed people who had no permanent address in the Durban area were being sent to their "homes" because the board's priority was to "find employment for people who live in Durban". [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Sep 83 p 21]

EMPTY DAM--Furious farmers in the Eastern Transvaal say they are being charged for water rights to a source which has been bone dry for four months. But their protests are falling on uninterested Government ears. A stock farmer in the area, Mr Raymond Skea, said under the Klaserie Irrigation Scheme farmers at Hoodspruit pay R10 for every irrigated hectare. This is payable twice a year and covers the cost of maintaining the local dam--which is empty. "Every farmer here just sits on his stoep pondering his future. We have not been able to plant crops this year. "I have heard that R10-million in drought relief was given to the people of Lebowa recently. We are just as dry here." He has a small borehole which keeps his house supplied with water. He has sent his cattle to a better watered area. Tomato and tobacco farmer Mr Sellin Wiggill said he now saw little point in trying to get the Government to drop the water payments. But he added that many farmers in the area were likely to vote against the new constitution in the November 2 referendum because they were angry with the Government. Mr Anton Steyn, public relations officer for the Department of Environment Affairs, said taking part in an irrigation scheme was like buying a house with a mortgage bond. "If you can't enjoy its benefits for reasons beyond the control of anyone, the payments can't be suspended. "We can't make rain." [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Sep 83 p 29]

'FINANCE WEEK' EDITOR--Business magazine FINANCE WEEK is to get a new editor. Richard Folie, the present editor, is moving to London to head the paper's new London office, and Allan Greenblo, the present deputy editor, takes over the chair. Stuart Murray, managing director of FINANCE WEEK, said the step had been taken because the magazine intended to take its international coverage more seriously. "We also have access to funds in the City and are thinking of starting a magazine there. We believe we have a formula that will work even in the tougher UK environment." The three, who founded and control the magazine, remain partners and have just renewed a five-year agreement. Mr Murray said there had been frequent rumours that FINANCE WEEK would be sold but, unless an exceptional price was offered, they were not dealing. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 11 Sep 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/1946

NDC ISSUES RELEASES 1981 ANNUAL REPORT IN DAR ES SALAAM

Diversification to Continue

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Text] THE National Development Corporation (NDC) is intending to continue with its task of diversification, expansion and further development of its companies, according to the Corporation's 1981 annual report.

The report, released in Dar es Salaam at the weekend, said projects and companies currently under implementation are the Iringa Pulp and Paper Mill, phase two of the Tanzania Crown Corks General Light Source Lamps and phase two of Wire Rod and Wire Drawing projects of the Steel Rolling Mill.

On completion, the Pulp and Paper Mill would be able to churn out 60,000 tonnes of industrial papers, newspaper print and cultural papers per annum, the report said.

The plant would also be able to supply about 1,400 tonnes of pulp annually, to be consumed locally.

Fifty per cent of the proposed plant's civil engineering work, which is being executed by Mowlem Construction Company, had been completed by December 1981.

The report noted that procurement and delivery of machinery was going on well, noting that most of the machinery were already at the plant's site in Mufindi.

Similarly, the report added, implementation work along the transmission line from Kidatu to Mufindi was going on well. The same encouraging pace, the report explained, had been recorded on civil and steel works at Nyakupambo sub-station.

The General Light Source Lamps is being executed by NDC collaboration with M.S. Tungstam of Hungary who are providing machinery and technical know-how.

When completed, the proposed plant would be able to manufacture electric bulbs, fluorescent tube lights and choke coils to meet the country's demand and for exports.

According to the report, civil works for the proposed plant's buildings, along Pugu Road in Dar es Salaam, were going on satisfactorily.

However, projects still to be implemented but currently under advanced stage of investigations include, among others, iron and steel, Mwanza Farm Implements, mang'ula Mechanical and Machine Tools Limited (housing and office project), diesel engines, Electrical Fitting/Accessories and Machine Tools (ruptive foundry and water pumps — phase one).

The report cautioned that due to the current financial position in the Corporation, it

would be difficult to implement the foregoing ambitious projects without the assistance of the Government, friendly countries and foreign institutions.

Companies Produce Below Targets

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 11 Sep 83 p 1

[Text]

INSUFFICIENT foreign exchange allocation to the National Development Corporation (NDC) group of companies have greatly affected the volume of imported inputs which has in turn impaired production.

According to the NDC 1981 annual report which was launched yesterday by the Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba, all companies, with the exception of the National Engineering Company (NECO) produced far below their targets.

The report further noted that the effect of the 1980 transfer of more assets than liabilities continued to affect NDC quite considerably.

The transfer, the report said, made it more difficult over the period to secure loans for investments on behalf of the companies and on going projects.

Other problems caused by the lopsided transfers, the report said, were loss of investible surplus and difficulties in giving appropriate guarantees to financiers on behalf of companies and projects.

The companies made 26.8 million - pre-tax profit but due to large investment requirements

the profit amounted to a drop of water in an ocean.

The result of inadequate financing of projects led to slowing down of their implementation, giving rise to inflation which eroded the effectiveness of the little funds available.

The report cites frequent top manpower changes as one of the factors behind a decline of efficient management.

"At NDC, we feel that in future, appointing authorities should first consult organisations concerned especially those from which people are being taken away to take up new posts elsewhere", the report notes.

CSO: 3400/1945

COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORT MINISTRY ISSUES 1982 REPORT

Railway, Road, Communications Performance

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by James Mwakisyala]

[Text]

THE Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) achieved 72.6 per cent of its 1982 target of earning foreign exchange.

The Corporation had set a target of earning Shm - in foreign exchange and managed to get Sh.3m - according to a report by the Ministry of Communications and Transport.

The report stated that the operational performance and productivity of the other transport facilities in 1982 were rather unsatisfactory.

Of the targets set, transport institutions achieved an average of 52.4 per cent for selling their services to earn foreign exchange.

The other institutions under review are the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA), Zambia-Tanzania Road Services (ZTRS), the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) and Air Tanzania Corporation (ATC).

Also under review are other national transport communications networks such as roads and the Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation.

The report said ZTRS met its target by 52.8 per cent, THA by 49.03, TAZARA by 49 and the ATC achieved 27.22 per cent.

The Ministry's report, the fifth since the break up of the East African Community in 1977, attributed the shortfalls in the rail system to various factors.

TRC's failure to maximise its potential, the report said, was due to weakness on the Central Line, shortage of locomotive engines and wagons for cargo and passenger coaches.

Lack of overhaul maintenance workshop and inadequate communications facilities were also cited as some of the factors contributing to the failure.

Regarding TAZARA, the report said the authority was hit by a shortage of locomotive engines. The Chinese-built DFH2 engines proved inadequate to haul the required tonnage. This necessitated the purchasing of eight MTU engines to refit on DFH2 to provide power to haul 1,300 tonnes. It also necessitated the purchase of 14 locomotive engines from West Germany, three of these arrived in the country in June this year, the report added.

The Minister's report further pointed out that there was a shortage of cargo on both TAZARA and the Central Line to Zambia and the neighbouring states.

It said pilfering, particularly at the Dar es Salaam Port turned Zambia's attention to Mozambique and South African ports. Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire channelled their cargo through Mombasa, Kenya, the report said.

The current economic hardships coupled with the rising fuel prices to run road transportation, hit the country's crop haulage badly. The exact detailed data were not available because different institutions engaged in the activity did not keep up-to-date records, the report said.

The Government decreased the purchase of oil products by 20 per cent from 1,099,540m/- in 1981 down to 975,400m/- in 1982. Problems of road transportation were further compounded by the small number of vehicles to carry out agricultural requirements in the country, it said.

Tanzania Mainland has 103,000 vehicles of all types 78.05 per cent of which are privately owned and are of extended life. The rest belong to co-operatives and parastatals, the report said.

The Government signed an agreement with the European Economic Community (EEC)

to revive 600 trucks and rebuild their bodies at a cost of 1,000. By March this year, 300m worth of parts had arrived in the country, the report said, adding that the Ministry expected that 800 vehicles of different institutions would be revived by June next year.

The report said the roads in the country were in very bad conditions. However, the Government undertook to

tarmac and rehabilitate many sections of the national road system in 1982. These are the Makambako-Wino, Morogoro-Dodoma, Kibero-Rusumo-Isaka sections.

The Government also undertook to rehabilitate 300.5 kilometres of feeder roads in the Geita cotton growing areas and 277 kilometres in the pyrethrum areas in Iringa and Mbeya regions.

Cargo Handling Decline

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

IMPORT and export cargo handled at Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara ports in the past three years declined from 3.6 million tonnes in 1980 to 2.6 million tonnes in 1982, it was reported in Dar es Salaam at the weekend.

A report issued by the Ministry of Communications and Transport, said cargo handling in that period declined by 23 per cent.

The report attributed the decline to "unfavourable world economic situation, especially the economic difficulties Tanzania faces as well its neighbouring countries of

Zambia, Burundi and Zaire".

The problems of documentation of cargo persisted to some extent resulting in delays in transporting the cargo to their destination.

However, the number of ships which docked at Tanzania ports increased from 1,219 ships in 1980 to 1,292 in 1982, the report said.

The three ports handled 26,298 containers in 1982 compared with 17,969 containers in 1980. Many of these were handled at Dar es Salaam Port. Berthing occupancy increased at Tanga and Mtwara ports. At

Tanga it increased by 1.1 per cent and at Mtwara by 19.3 per cent. Berthing declined at Dar es Salaam Port from 82.5 per cent in 1981 down to 55 per cent.

CS01: 3400/34

CCM SECRETARY NOTES RESULTS OF PRC, DPRK TRIPS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text]

LEADERS of the ruling parties of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) have said their countries are ready to help Tanzania strengthen and modernise her agriculture.

They gave the assurance to the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, who visited the two countries in the last two weeks.

Ndugu Kawawa told a press conference at the Dar es Salaam International Airport on his arrival from Beijing, China, last night that in talks with top leaders of the two countries, he was assured of increased co-operation in as many areas as possible. Both countries were eager to help Tanzania in developing her agriculture, he added.

Ndugu Kawawa said the talks were very useful and fruitful.

Ndugu Kawawa was received by President Kim Il Sung, who is also the Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

He said the Korean leader was eager to know how Korean

agricultural experts were helping Tanzania in strengthening and modernising her agriculture.

Ndugu Kawawa told the Korean President that the experts were doing a very good job. Korea pledged to help further in agriculture and said it would be ready to train Party cadres in various courses.

In China, Ndugu Kawawa had talks with the Secretary General of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Ndugu Hu Yaobang, on many issues.

The Chinese leaders were eager to know the plight of Tanzania in the present global recession, the situation of the national economy and particularly agricultural performance. They pledged help.

Korea and China also assured CCM of continued support to the African liberation struggle.

On his impressions, Ndugu Kawawa said the Workers Party of Korea was very strong and has succeeded in engaging everybody in productive work.

Ndugu Kawawa was received by the Prime Minister, Ndugu Edward Sokoine, and other Party and Government leaders.

CSO: 3400/34

NATION, ZIMBABWE TO EXCHANGE CIVIL AVIATION, TRANSPORT EXPERTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Tanzania and Zimbabwe have agreed to share experience and exchange experts in the fields of civil aviation, air and railway transport operations, it was announced in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

A joint communique issued by the Minister for Transport and Communications, Ndugu John Malecela, and his Zimbabwe counterpart, Ndugu F. J. Masango, said the two ministers "discussed the possibility of Zimbabwe using TAZARA and the Dar es Salaam Port for some of the imports and exports."

The Ministers also agreed to continue exploring other areas of co-operation in the sector of communications and transport within the framework of the Tanzania-Zimbabwe Joint Commission and the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

The Zimbabwe Minister, who ended his eight-day tour of Tanzania's communications facilities yesterday, said his visit had been an eye opener.

Ndugu Masango said at the start of his tour that Zimbabwe was seeking alternative routes to those which go through apartheid South Africa.

Ndugu Masango, who was accompanied by Ndugu Malecela and the Deputy Minister for Transport and Communications, Ndugu Henry Limhagati, toured the Dar es Salaam Port where he was told by Port officials that the Port was ready to handle Zimbabwean cargo because its facilities had been expanded and modernised.

CSO: 3400/34

PULP, PAPER PLANT AT MGOLLO TO BE OPENED IN 1984

Bar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Pulp and Paper Factory at Mgoilo in Mufindi District will be commissioned in November, next year.

A Canadian firm which will run the factory for the first six years is on the way to the site.

Briefing President Nyerere yesterday on the progress of the construction work the Chairman and Managing Director of the National Development Corporation (NDC), Ndugu Arnold Kilewo, said trial production would start in the middle of the year.

He explained that the factory, the biggest ever to be constructed in the country, when completed would be able to meet the country's demand of paper and other paper products. At present, he said, the country was using 350 million/- in foreign exchange to import papers from abroad.

Ndugu Kilewo informed Mwalimu that a Canadian firm, Stortbert Management, would be managing the factory for the first six years while local personnel were undergoing familiarisation training in running the factory.

Ndugu Kilewo said the factory would be producing 60,000 tonnes of paper per year, adding that this would be increased up to 75,000 tonnes.

Besides paper, he explained, the factory would be producing pulp to feed industries like Kibo Paper of Bar es Salaam and Moshi.

Seven types of paper are expected to be produced by the factory. They include 7,000 tonnes of newsprint, 17,000 tonnes of writing paper Grade A, 5,000 of writing paper Grade B and 1,000 tonnes of bond paper.

Other types of paper are 8,000 tonnes of kraft liner, 16,500 tonnes of sack kraft and other 5,500 tonnages of bag and wrapping paper.

The cost of the mill is put at 2,345.3 million/-.

The International Development Association (IDA), lent 291.0 million/-, the World Bank 241.0 million/-, Nordic Investment Bank (NIB) 194.0 million/-, and the Export-Import Bank 191.0 million/-. Kuwait Fund--210.0 million/-, and the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC)--154.4 million/-.

The remaining 410.1 million/- is in the form of aid and equity from SIDA--111.7 million/-; Kuwait Fund--278.4 million/- and 501.5 million/- has been contributed by the Government of Tanzania through NDC.

Minister Mtwili told Mwalimu that when the factory operated at the capacity of 10,000 tonnes of paper, it would be using 283 cubic metres of logs from the Laikipia Forest Project each year.

Speaking at the same occasion, the Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mwaridi, said the project would greatly increase commercial trading ties with other member countries of SADC (Southern African Development Community).

A number of social services would be provided to the workers employed in the factory. These, he said, would include schools, hospital, police station, communications like telephone links and telex and day care centres.

END (S) 9/14

DAR ES SALAAM PORT OPERATIONS 'VASTLY IMPROVED'

DAR ES SALAAM (SINDIAF WIRE) (in English) 11 Sep 83 p 1

ARTICLE by James Mwakinyala

DAR ES SALAAM (port operations have vastly improved solving the problem of congestion which plagued it a few years ago, officials of the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) have said.

The port manager, Ndugu Joseph Kimaro, told the Zimbabwe Minister for Communications, Ndugu F.J.

Masango, that the port can work 20 ships at a time and can cater for any number of traffic, which was not the case a few years back.

Ndugu Masango was visiting the port yesterday at the start of his eight-day tour of communications facilities in the country.

The THA General Manager, Ndugu Peter Bakilana, told the minister that the port was undergoing further improvements by rehabilitating the lighter quay, constructing an oil jetty on the Kurasini side of the harbour and modifying the port to handle containers.

The port has a handling capacity of 2.5 million tonnes of cargo but has been able to use only 2.3 million tonnes of capacity, he said.

He added that the port would increase grain handling capacity. At present it handles grain for Tanzania and Zam-

bia, but envisages other countries availing themselves of the facility in future.

Other developments include the construction of the Tanzania Mainland depot at Ubungu in Dar es Salaam to free warehousing capacity at the port for the use by countries for their transit cargo.

Ndugu Masango said he was in the country basically to get detailed information on the transport facilities available for the purpose of sending some of our cargo through "Dar es Salaam".

He said Zimbabwe routes to the south were problematic because the racist Pretoria regime wants to throttle Zimbabwe's economy by denying the smooth transit of its cargo through southern Africa.

Ndugu Masango said at the beginning of his eight-day tour of the country that Zimbabwe was currently shipping 50 per cent of its cargo through the Mozambique ports of Beira and Maputo. Zimbabwe is seeking more alternate routes to the sea. "When we think of the northern routes, we see Dar es Salaam as the possible port", he said.

Ndugu Masango was later taken on a tour of the port where he was shown warehousing facilities for incoming and outgoing cargo, cargo handling equipment and the site where the container facilities will be installed soon.

CSC/ 3400/1945

MINISTER SAYS PETROLEUM SHORTAGE TO END SOON

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Text] THE present country-wide petrol shortage will end soon after the distribution of 2,400 tonnes of regular and super, the Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Commenting on the current petrol shortage experienced in the city, the Minister told the *Daily News* that the country was presently facing an acute shortage of fuel, but added that the shortage would end soon.

The Minister said the Tanzanian and Italian Petroleum Refining Company (TIPER) refined 1,200 tonnes of regular petrol on Monday, which, he said, was presently being distributed throughout the country.

On Sunday, TIPER will be refining 1,200 tonnes of super whose distribution in the country would start on Monday, he explained adding that the distribution of 2,400 tonnes of regular and super should bring the situation to normalcy.

Ndugu Kassum said plans were underway to import 30,000 tonnes of diesel and 4,000 tonnes of kerosene mid next month. However, he could not reveal the country where the consignment would come from.

He said although there would be adequate fuel for important projects, the public should use the little available fuel as sparingly as possible.

Whenever possible, the Minister said, efforts should be made to use public transport. In instances where say five people owning five saloon cars lived near each other, they should use one car instead of five, he added.

Ndugu Kassum reminded the people that Tanzania

was undergoing one of the most difficult economic phases. "We have no petrol", he said adding that the people must learn to economise the little they had.

The Minister appealed to the public to desist from making aimless crosscountry safaris. He appealed to motorists to limit travels as much as possible so that the little fuel the country had could cater for more important work.

NINE REGIONS EXCEED AGRICULTURAL TARGETS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Musa Impati]

[Dar es Salaam] - FOUR regions commended on Tuesday by the Party National Executive Committee (NEC) for performing well under the second National Economic Survival Programme (NESP), surpassed set agricultural targets by up to more than 27 per cent.

The NEC, which ended its four-day session in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday, commended Ruvuma, Rukwa, Mbeja and Iringa regions for surpassing their set targets in the production of maize. The NEC commended the regions in a statement issued at the end of its session. It did not give figures.

The Ruvuma Regional Commissioner, Ndugu

Lawrence Gama, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that his

region was at the top of the list, having produced 21,000 tonnes of cereals against the set target of 17,000 tonnes, which was 27.6 per cent above the target.

The figure is inclusive of maize, sorghum, finger millet, beans, wheat and millet, he said.

Rukwa Region, which planned to produce 19,300 tonnes of maize, sorghum, cassava, paddy, beans and millet, produced 20,200 tonnes of the crops, surpassing the set target by 5.2 per cent, Ndugu Gama said.

He said Iringa Region beat the target by 4.4 per cent after

producing 23,000 tonnes of maize, sorghum, beans and paddy compared to the set target of 22,000 tonnes.

Mbeja Region, which had planned to produce 31,420 tonnes of maize, paddy, millet, sorghum, wheat and beans, produced 24,152 tonnes of the crops, achieving 76.85 per cent of the target, but well above other regions, Ndugu Gama explained.

Ndugu Gama said this was tremendous achievement, given that some regions had achieved less than one per cent of the set targets. He said some of the regions met only 6.21 per cent, 7.84 per cent, 3.5 per cent, 1.32 per cent and one with 0.5 per cent of targets set for them.

Ndugu Gama said Ruvuma Region was set to produce even more this coming season. He said the peasants were well mobilised. Given early deliveries of agricultural inputs as directed by the NEC, the region was hopeful it would succeed in the production of maize, tobacco, coffee, and cassava.

He said most of the problems had been ironed out and there was every sign that the region would do better in the coming farming season.

NYERERE ASKS TOBACCO PRODUCING REGIONS TO INCREASE OUTPUT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Nyerere has directed leaders in the country's 11 tobacco producing regions to mobilise farmers towards revolutionising the production of the crop which has been declining.

Mwalimu made the directive yesterday during talks at State House with leaders of the Tobacco Authority of Tanzania, financial institutions, related parastatal organisations, Regional Commissioners from tobacco growing areas as well as Cabinet Ministers.

The talks aimed at "bringing a great revolution in the production of tobacco for the 1984/85 seasons".

Production of tobacco, one of the country's major foreign exchange earners, has been declining since 1977 when production hit the highest record of 19 million kg. After that production dropped to an all time low of 14.5 million kg in the 1982/83 season.

According to a State House statement, the decline in the tobacco production is attributable to various factors including the farmers' disregard of directions for proper husbandry, failure by authorities concerned to deliver farm inputs to the farmers in time, and delay in paying farmers for their crop.

Lack of the tobacco market and shortage of transport

facilities for the crop were the other factors, the statement said.

The eleven regions involved are Rukwa, Ruvuma, Mbeya, Shinyanga, Singida, Kigoma, Kagera, Tabora, Iringa, Tanga and Lindi.

The Tobacco Authority of Tanzania (TAT) has been directed to give farmers proper information on the cultivation of the crop and deliver the necessary inputs early enough to enable them meet the national production targets for the crop.

WAZO HILL CEMENT PLANT RESUMES PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by James Mwakisvala]

[Text] THE Wazo Hill cement factory in Dar es Salaam has resumed production in one of its three kilns and the first daily dispatch of 800 tonnes of cement is expected to begin today, the Tanzania Sugar Corporation (TSC) General Manager Ndugu R. H. Kimambo, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

In a statement, Ndugu Kimambo said Kiln Number One had been repaired and started working at full installed capacity of 150 tonnes per day.

Wazo Hill has stocked 4,500 tonnes of cement ready for dispatch at the rate of 800 tonnes per day. The factory had stopped working over two months ago because of major breakdowns in all its three kilns.

The statement said priority allocation of cement from the factory would be given to government and parastatal institutions which had already made their cash deposits with the factory.

To supplement this, Ndugu Kimambo said, "Some 20,000 tonnes of cement have been ordered from Maputo in Mozambique to be delivered between now and June, 1984."

Some 5,000 tonnes of this had already arrived at Dar es Salaam Port and were being discharged, the statement said, adding the

consignment had been allocated to Regional Trading Companies (RTCs) and national projects along the Central Railway Line.

The statement assured consumers that there would be enough cement for their needs because "at present, stock at Tanga cement factory is 10,000 tonnes," the TSC General Manager said.

The Tanga factory has a daily production capacity of 1,600 tonnes. Compared with daily dispatches of between 800 and 900 tonnes, shortage of the commodity should ease considerably.

The statement also said that the Mbeya cement factory had started trial runs and it was proceeding well. The first bag should come out in two weeks time, it said.

BRIEFS

MINERALS BANK PLANNED--The Government intends to set up a minerals bank, the Minister for Minerals, Ndugu Paul Bomani, announced in Dodoma yesterday. SHIRATA reported the Minister as telling a three-day seminar of mineral experts in Dodoma that the bank would promote small scale mining in the country. No more details were given. Ndugu Bomani said 10m/- would be used in providing loans, buying machinery and stepping up control operations in mineral mining and trading. Six centres, he said, had been established at Geita, Kahama, Tarime, Misoma, Chunya and Mpanda to check illegal prospecting, mining and trading in minerals. Also Mwanza, Moshi, Mbeya and Morogoro zonal offices now have workers trained in fighting illegal mining. Ndugu Bomani said that three machines had been secured at 5m/- each. They would sort out and process gold and tin. He said the contribution of minerals to the state coffers had been declining--from 10 per cent in 1970 to five per cent last year. He attributed the decline to the closure of gold mines at Geita, Eyshakari and Buhemba. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Sep 83 p 1]

CCM OFFICIALS TO ROMANIA--Three officials from the Party Headquarters left Dar es Salaam yesterday for Romania to undertake a three-month political and ideological course, SHIRATA reported. A statement issued by the CCM sub-area office in Dar es Salaam yesterday said the course had been sponsored by the Romanian Communist Party. The officials are Ndugu Peter Kibele, Principal Assistant in the Ideology Political Education and Training Department of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC) Secretariat; Ndugu Jacob Chitukure, Principal Assistant in the Social Welfare Department of the NEC Secretariat, and Ndugu Gaspar Mwenda, Principal Assistant in the Organisation Department of the NEC Secretariat. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Sep 83 p 1]

AIRPORT EXPANSION--Construction of the 600m/- Dar es Salaam International Airport expansion and modernisation project has reached an advanced stage and the first phase of handover to the Tanzania Government will take place on October 10 this year. The Project's Chief Resident Engineer, Mr. B. W. Moore, said in Dar es Salaam on Thursday that the runway lighting system was successfully tested on Wednesday. Mr. Moore was talking to the Zimbabwe Minister for Transport, Ndugu F. J. Masango, when he toured the construction site. The Chief Engineer said construction, which began on June 1, 1980 was on schedule to make it possible to complete the handover

of the project on June 1, next year. The project was stopped for five months during the course of the construction because of financing problems. The main runway had been extended by 600 metres to 3,000 widened to 46 from 21 metres and the surface has been reinforced to enable large aircraft such as the Boeing J47 jumbo jet to land safely, the engineer said. Some Masvingo described the project as "a tremendous achievement in the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) region." (in James Makisya) (Excerpt) (Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Sep 83 p 1)

TEA PRODUCTION INCREASE 1982/83--Production of tea in the country increased by about seven per cent in the year 1982/83 compared with the production figures of the previous year. Tanzania Tea Authority General Manager Joseph Chacha, told Radio Tanzania in an interview last week. The authority processed 16,000,000 kilograms of tea in 1982/83. This represented an increase of 5.1 per cent compared with the amount of tea processed the previous year, Chacha said. He said tea production and picking was "fairly" saying that the southern zone had a bumper harvest in 1982/83. The northern zone had poor harvests due to drought conditions. (Text) (Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Sep 83 p 1)

SALT PILING--Some 2,500 tonnes of salt worth 5m/- is piled in godowns of the Pwani Salt Mines in Pwani Region. The Mines General Manager, Julius Thadeo Nanta, attributed the pile-up to lack of railway wagons for ferrying the salt from the mines. The firm produced between 120 and 150 tonnes a day and could store between 1,000 and 2,000 tonnes at the mines, he said. (Text) (Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Sep 83 p 3)

CSO: 3400/1945

BRIEFS

FOOD-FOR-WORK PROGRAM--Togo has started the last phase of its food-for-work programme designed to increase agricultural production. The scheme, run by the Ministry of Agriculture provides food grains and flour to people in exchange for their labour in building schools and dispensaries for farmers, as well as in cultivating new fields, providing irrigation facilities and building farm roads. Since the scheme started, about 20,000 tonnes of food have been distributed, according to government officials. In return, about 1,000 village schools and 10 dispensaries and 640 km of roads have been built. In addition, 240 villages have been provided with regular water supplies, 10,000 hectares of land have been cultivated for the first time, while 1,500 hectares have been planted with trees. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3447, 5 Sep 83 p 2076]

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LACK OF FUNDS PREVENTED REPLACEMENT OF UNSERVICABLE RADAR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Ministry of Power, Transport, and Communications is aware of some unserviceable air traffic equipment at Lusaka International Airport but has been unable to replace them because of lack of funds.

This was said yesterday by Minister General Kingsley Chinkulu at a Press conference at which he commented on reports that air traffic equipment was obsolete.

Gen Chinkulu explained that his ministry had made efforts to secure funds but because of the high cost of radar equipment and the country's poor economic position, this had not been achieved.

But he said consideration would be given to the procurement of a replacement when funds became available.

He said only 15 aircraft accidents had occurred during the past four years in the country.

Gen Chinkulu, who described the Zambian airspace as the "safest in the world," said the unserviceable equipment had not contributed in any way to the mishaps.

The Zambia Air Traffic Controllers Association (ZATCA) disclosed early this month that aviation accidents in Zambia could have been avoided had the equipment been in good working order.

Gen Chinkulu told the news

conference, attended by permanent secretary in his ministry Mr Esau Nebwe and the director of Civil Aviation Captain Patrick Kawanu.

"The Press articles are not only alarming to the travelling public, but also contain certain information which is not only false but misleading."

The minister said there was no radar scandal as the Press had indicated.

"Whereas it is true that the radar has been unserviceable for four years, this has not in any way contributed to any aircraft accidents which occurred during the period the radar has been unserviceable as will be seen from the available statistics."

He said according to the records, no plane accident in Zambia had been attributed to unserviceable air traffic equipment.

The minister, who briefly broke off from his written statement to give technical details of the operations of the radar system, said there were many airports in the world which handled more traffic than Lusaka but had no radar equipment.

In Zambia, Ndola airport was one example where controllers had continued to control aircraft movement without radar in addition to other airfields around the Copperbelt which were located within the Ndola airport controlled airspace.

"With traffic that is pertaining to Lusaka International Airport the absence of radar does not in any way make the airspace hazardous and the travelling public can rest assured that their lives are very safe in Zambia," said Gen Chinkulu.

The minister said having the equipment would be an added advantage to the air traffic control.

BANK GOVERNOR RAISES HOPES OF SUSTAINED ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] GOVERNOR of the Bank of Zambia Mr Birwell Kuwani has raised hopes of a sustained and satisfactory recovery of the Zambian economy.

He said this when he spoke to British journalists at an informal conference on Wednesday organised by the Zambia high commission after he had meetings with financial experts in London.

Mr Kuwani dispelled the false picture being painted by certain individuals about Zambia's economy and her inability to repay debt obligations.

He said in all fairness Zambia has tried and is still trying to repay her debt obligations besides the ones rescheduled.

He revealed that as a result of improper financial information correlation by the Export and Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD) a sum of about K4 million was in the Standard Chartered Bank in London unclaimed out of K20 million paid by the Zambian Government for reported credit of K80 million owed to the ECGD.

Mr Kuwani said the Government had taken a serious posture on the management of the economy and had thus appointed a high-level and

strong economic committee which monitored on day-to-day basis the movement of the economic fiscal structure of the country's economy.

Many loss-making parastatal companies had been and were in the process of being shut as a result of the recommendations of the economic committee.

The Government in its process of effective management of the economy was looking seriously at infusing the correct inputs for revamping the economy.

He cited the K100 million structural adjustment programme with the World Bank next year that would be used to beef up and support the peasant farming efforts.

STRANDED ZAMBIANS RETURN FROM 'SCANDALOUS' TRIPOLI TRIP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Sep 83 p 1

[Text]

THE 86 Zambians who were stranded in Tripoli arrived yesterday from a trip described as one of the most "scandalous" ever taken abroad.

Two members of the Zambian delegation would have had their hands cut off for theft from a state shop.

Under Islamic law the penalty for theft is amputation of hands.

In what delegation leaders conceded as being shameful the Zambians admitted stealing from Ghana, Congo and fellow Zambians and also from the team of Guinea Bissau.

Meanwhile, members of the delegation and the Youth League executive are bickering over whether the team was stranded.

Youth League publicity secretary Mr Njekwa Anamela claimed the delegation had not been stranded.

The delegation was told in advance that after the festival which ended nearly two weeks ago, they would remain behind until arrangements for transport were finalised.

But Mr Anamela could not say why the Zambian Government was forced to divert a Zambia Airways flight from Rome to pick up the Zambian delegation.

When the festival ended the youths could not fly home because Libyan authorities

failed to secure permission to over-fly some countries.

A senior member of the Zambian delegation confided to the TIMES OF ZAMBIA that the attitude of Freedom House and Youth League officials who remained behind had been deplorable.

ZINCOM CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON KWACHA'S DELINKAGE FROM SDRs

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Sep 83 p 1

[Text]

THE business community will face a difficult time raising additional cash to pay for the weakening Kwacha which was not foreseen at the time of its devaluation on January 7.

Chairman of the Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association (Zincom) Mr Vernon Mwaanga said this in Lusaka yesterday when he commented on the Government's decision to delink the Kwacha from the Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) and link it to a basket of major currencies.

Addressing Zincom annual meeting at a Lusaka hotel, Mr Mwaanga said the devaluation and the floating of the Kwacha announced on July 6 would create hardships for importers who ordered goods and opened letters of credit as the Kwacha had lost ground against the US dollar, the British pound sterling and South African rand.

The business community will face a very difficult time raising additional cash to pay for the weakening of the Kwacha which was not foreseen at the time of the formal devaluation announced on January 7, 1983.

The Kwacha has lost ground against the US dollar to the tune of 35 per cent, 11 per cent against the pound

sterling and 30 per cent against the South African rand. There is a Kwacha liquidity squeeze because of tight restrictions on domestic credit.

Noting that there had been no significant improvement in the overdrawn position of Zambian commercial banks Mr Mwaanga called for corrective measures.

"As long as the commercial banks remain overdrawn they will not be able to open letters of credit and the result is that more import licences will continue to float. The only way to match import licences to foreign exchange is by having more foreign exchange rather than the other way round."

There has been no improvement in the performance of the manufacturing and other sectors of the economy because although the country was earning substantial amounts of foreign exchange every month, this had been pumped into unproductive sectors.

Observing that Zambia's pipeline had reached an "alarming" K700 million Mr Mwaanga who predicted a gloomy economic picture in the next six months, advised Zambians to start living within their means. Times Reporter Zana

ZCCM MAKES PROFIT DURING SECOND QUARTER 1982

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Sep 83 p. 1

[Text] ZAMBIA Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) recorded a net profit of K11.5 million for this year's second quarter ended June 30.

The profit was the result of a 17 per cent increase in sales and a 10 per cent increase in output, and a 10 per cent increase in sales, according to ZCCM report.

The mines made a profit of K11.5 million on metal trading for the quarter against a loss of K28.9 million in the corresponding quarter.

This is an improvement on the company's performance compared with last year when it made a loss of K190.7 million for the nine months period ending December 31.

Last year's loss was K61.6 million more than the previous year when K99.1 million loss was recorded.

A ZCCM spokesman attributed this year's profit to the second quarter to improve sales after the devaluation of the Kwacha, the on-going cost-saving exercise and increased sales volume for lead and zinc.

He said total sales revenue in the quarter under review was K114 million, representing an increase of 20 per cent over the K262 million of the corresponding quarter in last year.

Copper production at 142,500 tonnes for the quarter was slightly higher than the 142,000 tonnes of the same period of 1982.

Cobalt production at 786 tonnes was also slightly higher than that of the June 1981.

The report notes that the production of lead was 1,785 tonnes, 14 per cent lower than that of the June quarter of the previous year.

Zinc production at 9,436 tonnes was 1,204 tonnes lower than that of the corresponding period of 1982.

The report says that the copper sales of 142,500 tonnes were 26,131 tonnes lower than the 168,631 sold in the corresponding quarter last year. This was, however, higher than the 123,858 tonnes sold in March 1983 quarter.

The average sales realisation of copper, at K2,020 a tonne was 46 per cent higher than the K1,386 a tonne for last year's quarter.

Because of the peak demand, cobalt sales were lower than those sold last year.

Lead and zinc sales volume totalled 4,605 tonnes and 12,497 tonnes respectively.

This was attributed to the considerable improvement in the sales of 1,203 tonnes for lead and 9,301 tonnes for zinc recorded in the quarter.

The spokesman said that transportation difficulties in the

Lusaka mines severely affected the level of shipments resulting in a pile up of metal stocks.

The board of directors did not declare dividends for the quarter.

CHRISTIAN COUNCIL HOLDS TWENTIETH GENERAL CONFERENCE

Conference Studies 'Christian Responses'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 83 p 1

[Text]

The Christian Council of Zambia has called for an effective dialogue between the church and the Party through the establishment of a joint standing committee to represent the interests of the two institutions.

But church leaders have reiterated their opposition to the introduction of scientific socialism in schools until the church and the people have had a chance to study it nationwide.

This is contained in the document "Christian Responses" to discussions held between church leaders and President Kaunda at Mulungushi Hall in March last year.

The seminar was held in response to the church leadership's rejection of scientific socialism in Zambia.

The document, which was issued at the 20th general conference of the Christian Council and was a follow-up

group reports and recommendations following last year's seminar.

Referring to the conference, the pamphlet describes it as historic in opening up discussions between the Party and its Government on one hand and the church on the other.

"To make this dialogue effective, we further propose that there should be a joint standing committee, representing the Party and the churches."

This might relieve some of the tensions surrounding the introduction of scientific socialism.

The church has rejected the political education syllabus which has already been introduced in teachers training colleges. Any form of political education introduced should reflect the Christian and traditional dimensions of Zambian Humanism.

"In the design of a suitable syllabus for political educa-

tion, we recommend that the content and methodology be directed towards instilling understanding and commitment of Zambian Humanism, the heart of which is man with a spiritual nature and destiny."

The churches have further recommended that within such a syllabus there should be the teaching of exploitative capitalism and its evils, scientific socialism and its evils, but neither should be taught in such a way as to sway the students to adopt either as an ideology.

Evaluating scientific socialism, the church says that the so-called equality of man under this system was a sham. "It is a vertical kind of equality which still allows class distinctions."

"If we have failed to distribute wealth equally under Humanism, is there any guarantee that we shall do so under scientific socialism?"

Simuchoba Presents Paper

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Sep 83 p 5

[Text]

SCIENTIFIC socialism is a reality to which the Christian Council of Zambia should not just have a "blind eye," the organisation's chairman, Mr. Philip Simuchoba, said in Lusaka yesterday.

There is need for us in the church to discuss scientific

socialism so that we understand what it is, because it exists somewhere on this earth," said Mr. Simuchoba in a paper he presented at the annual 20th general conference at the Natural Resource Development College.

He said the Party and its Government had intimated to church leaders that it wished to hold another meeting with them on scientific socialism in Zambia.

His remarks come in the wake of a long simmering feud

between church leaders and the Party after the latter's announcement early in 1981 that scientific socialism would be introduced in Zambian schools.

Following the church leaders' protest over the issue, President Kaunda stepped in and called for a meeting with them in March 1982, at which the matter was thrashed out.

He disclosed that there were misunderstandings between the executive committee of the Christian Council and the general secretariat over their roles.

CSO: 3400/1948

NATION TO ASSUME CHAIRMANSHIP OF AFRICAN CAUCUS ON IMF

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpt] ZAMBIA will take over the chairmanship of the African caucus on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) later this month. Prime Minister and Finance Minister Mundia said in Lusaka yesterday.

And Mr Mundia said that after drawing her next draw-down of K45 million from the IMF Zambia would make two other drawings of about K67 million each from the fund.

During her time as spokesman for the African group Zambia would devote her efforts towards working for the reorganisation of both the IMF and the World Bank so that they could better serve the needs of developing countries.

Speaking at a Press conference at the Ministry of Finance, Mr Mundia said Zambia would particularly pursue the idea mooted by heads of state at the New Delhi non-aligned meeting for the establishment of another international organisation to which countries aggrieved by World Bank and IMF conditions could go for redress.

Zambia would take over the chairmanship of the African caucus at a meeting to be held in Washington towards the end of this month, he said.

The Zambian delegation would include president of the African Development Bank Mr Willa Mung'omba and representatives of the Development Bank of Zambia.

Observer

Both banks were not affiliated to the IMF and if they travelled in their own capacities they would only be given observer status.

Mr Mundia said Zambia would like the World Bank and the IMF to adopt different policies for developed and developing countries as their needs were different.

After drawing her K45 million drawdown from the IMF Zambia would draw another two lots of K67 million each.

"But the IMF is only a fill-gap and the duty of stabilising the Zambian economy depends on Zambians."

He said the Government had arranged for the country to get adequate essential supplies until April next year.

The Government had also provided the necessary manufacturing infrastructure and it was up to Zambians to supply adequate raw materials to feed factories which produced essential goods.

BRIEFS

ZAMBIAN TRAINEES TO GDR--The East German embassy yesterday hosted a cocktail party for 38 Party leaders and cadres who were expected to leave last night for a 10-month political education course in the German Democratic Republic (GDR). The course follows an agreement signed between UNIP and the Socialist Party of the GDR and will cover subjects such as techniques in mass mobilisation and socialist ideological training. Speaking at the brief party in Lusaka, provincial political secretary at Freedom House, Mrs Christine Mulundika, told the group that they were privileged to get a chance to study abroad and hence they should maximise the use of the course for the benefit of Zambia. "You have a duty to work hard to ensure that what you learn benefits Zambia's drive towards the establishment of peace, unity, and stability," she said. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 13 Sep 83 p 3]

KALOMO NEEDS DAM--Nearly all districts in the drought-stricken Southern Province have a dam each except Kalomo where engineers are facing problems because of a sandy site, deputy director of Water Affairs in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Winter Chisaba has said. The Government planned to build two dams each for every district as well as deepening and re-sinking wells. The Government was doing this in the hope that there could be rain this season. "If there will be no rain, then the dams will be useless." The ministry was encouraging farmers in the province to grow sorghum which was a drought resistant crop. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Sep 83 p 7]

EEC DELEGATE AID REVIEW--Zambia has received K200 million or more than two per cent of the total economic aid given by the European Economic Community (EEC) to 63 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) nations in the last ten years. Noting that food aid alone had averaged about K5 million a year since 1975, delegate to Zambia Mr Hugh Swift said at the weekend that apart from indicative programme figures worth K112 million during the period Zambia has benefited from special loans and regional projects. Zambia had benefited more from financial cooperation as opposed to trade with his organisation because most of the country's exports were minerals. "But the EEC has made assistance available to Zambia for export promotion as well as giving Zambia free access for 99 per cent of her potential products to European markets." On food aid, Mr Swift said the EEC has this year bought maize worth K3 million from Zimbabwe to offset last year's deficit caused by poor rainfall. "The EEC in recent years has given considerable food aid to developing countries

including Zambia but our view is that food aid should be for specific purposes." [Excerpts] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Sep 83 p 4]

SHORTAGES TO END--The supply of cooking oil, bath soap and detergents will soon return to normal following the arrival of raw materials from abroad, an Indeco spokesman announced yesterday in Lusaka. He said ROP had now stepped up production of these commodities and assured consumers there would now be enough available. TOP had received a large consignment of crude oil to be refined and the company had now in stock 36 tonnes of tallow, a vital ingredient for producing bath soap. The company was expecting 1,200 tonnes of tallow from Australia and 600 tonnes more from Botswana. Following the arrival of these, the company was now producing a minimum of 36 tonnes of detergents a day. ROP was now working tirelessly to ensure that the supply of the commodities was sustained. The spokesman said the current shortage of cooking oil was also partly caused by the non-availability of packing material. The Bank of Zambia had however now allocated manufacturers of packaging material K150,000 each in foreign exchange to import raw materials. The spokesman explained that the gap in production of essential commodities was because of the critical shortage of foreign exchange which had effected all the industries in the country. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Sep 83 p 5]

FRG DEVELOPMENT AID--Bonn, Wednesday. West Germany has agreed to give development aid worth K22 million to Zambia, the Foreign Ministry said here. The deal, which includes K19 million in cash plus goods worth K2.3 million was signed during President Kaunda's five-day state visit to Germany. Details of the grant which will be allocated, chiefly in Zambia's farming regions have still to be worked out. This is the latest in a series of grants from Germany to Zambia which have so far totalled around K240 million.--Zana/AFP. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 83 p 4]

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